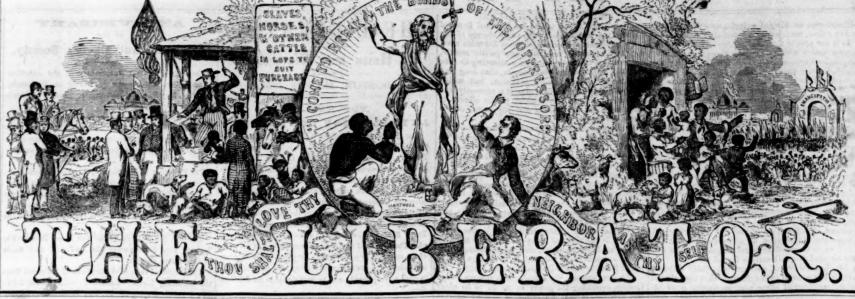
ARS, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

I there times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, grivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authere's to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Leans, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, and

WESTELL PHILLIPS

If In the columns of The LIBERATOR, both sides of corr question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATING

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of theira-

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70". SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-211

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal,

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 20.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

### THE LIBERATOR.

OTHER WAR TO INCREASE THE PROFITS OF SLAVE-GENERATORS AND HUMAN FLESH-OBBERS, AND TO PERPETUATE THEIR POW-ER OVER US ALL,-No. II.

The limits of the hasty communication, which I ate upon the first rumor of the alarming behavior of onal executive in respect to Spain, did not adof all the elucidation which was desirable; and ores and movements of a portentous character have been okening almost daily since that date.

ne of the first queries which naturally occurred was, at legitimate cause can there be for fitting immediy for active service every thing that can float, and ng a high bounty for the hurried enlistment of sea-What excuse for incurring this heavy expendifor which there is no specific appropriation? In-Congress, with his own party predominant in both have twice refused to grant such an appropriaon the formal application of the President, it being stood that it was for aggression and war. And he proceeds to do, in the teeth of their denial, that ch he thought their authority necessary so long there was any hope of obtaining it ! It seems to me there is no possible solution of this rash and unaled conduct, except that the administration has mined upon a desperate throw for popularity at as, and plunder abroad. They mean to try, at one a coup d'état and a foreign war.

preciate the position of our usurping masters. penetrate the motives and maxims which actuate guide them, it is necessary to glance at the past. titational but unnecessary, the other unconsti-

and as well as unnecessary, and, what is worse ther, upon false pretences. The Whigs, being a tople, not for love of them, but abhorrence of the deliberately voted and put upon the records of the n, the second of these propositions. Mr. Webster, blic and deliberate words, which should have blised his cheeks with shame for having concurred in ying it on, pronounced the war 'a war of pretexts.' k, for a moment, of the slaughter of tens of thou-4s, including women, children, and aged men, and confligration of homes and cities upon 'pretexts'; ther words, without just cause, and upon false alations of cause; a greater offence to God and men in to do the same thing from pure and disinterested try, or undisguised love of spoils, because hypocriwas added to crime, as religion is to the Journal of

# 'Of all the reprobate, Nane seemed maturer for the flames of hell. He was a hypocrite.'

War being once begun, from whatever cause, or from cause whatever, a new and overruling dogma is imed upon as to preclude discussion, and seal the lips quity and pity, until the tragedy, which may be en-A Lie for Blood, is played out.

The doctrine, inculcated with threats and opprobrium sowing of iniquity, has been, for forty years - ' No estion. It must be carried on and fought out. If you are traitors, and although you may not hang you none the less deserve hanging. The glory of untry must be saved.' As though the true glory of intry did not consist, first of all things, and last ill, in athering to truth, and being and doing right. peal to history for the accuracy of this representafact; and I appeal to the memorable speech of bry Clay, then the head of the Whig party, in Lexgion, in the height of the Mexican war, for the sounds and patriotism of the moral sentiment; though I t confess, that I feel humbled to find myself rering to any human authority for so elementary and ous a truth. I suppose it is because we have fallen mes in which ' the higher law' has been so scouted discredited by our masters and their servants, the nent statesmen and theologians of the land, that who desires to exert a public influence, unconsciousdduces, without particular care to avoid it, any aurity sooner than the divine.

It is matter of our own history, and the principal ter of our history, since the Revolution, that lities, great and small, have been undertaken, and rest good luck triumphantly carried through by facand that this has established a theory more balethan the desolation of lands and the subversion of es. For I suppose there are none so obtuse or so Aless as to question the correctness of the New Tes-

whole world, and lose his own soul?" How have our masters applied this fearful experi-One of the most conspicuous of them shall an-Three years before the annexation of Texas and Mexican war, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, then a memof the House of Representatives, and almost omtent with John Tyler, let off, or let on, as fol-

One of the best effects of this state of things [war in Mexico and Great Britain] would be to cause the soften party, to which the gentlemen [Mr. Adams Mr. Giddings] belong, to hide their diminished sale. Tes, it would very quick subject them to the woften and the state of the such sentiments they now pour forth so freely, when the country so cope in an actual state of war, and they would see the fast which their friends met in the last war.' Mr. Wt. then referred to the situation of politicians respect to war. Sir, said he, they dare not oppose a way. In the premember the fate of those who opened the last war, and who suffered politicial death in sequence of it. No politician will again risk his spects and reputation in opposing a war. It is infested and reputation in opposing a war. It is in foster of a resolute minority to push the majority a small to oppose it. They are burnt children, and of never will venture to oppose another war; if they have doomed men.'

thin three short years, this prophet of evil was upto the letter by the conduct of the political leaders, bat fourteen, (may God forever bless them !) of this

Northern breeze to waft them in triumph to the de- ever since his return, we are bound so to conclude. sired haven. The resuscitation of the slave-democracy Everybody knows too well, that the Executive withat home, and the acquisition of wealth, power, patron- holds from Congress whatever document or information age, a new slave market, and a glare of false glory it pleases. It is extremely easy to say, 'incompatible will play more madly than it has ever before.

of having plucked from the one-man power its terrible withheld? Why was the loathsome thing exposed to war-sting, the old machiavelism of kings is as rank as sicken earth as badly as it smelt to heaven? The exin the days of feudal violence and chicanery.

'Be it thy course to busy giddy minds With foreign quarrels.'

Massachusetts, a son of Harvard, in the nineteenth century of Christianity, to carry to the ear of the suc-

visit to a Mexican comrade in New Hampshire. Subsequently, when the friends of that comrade waited upon atter how we got into the war; that is no longer a him at the Marlboro' Hotel in Boston, to congratulate him upon a great misfortune to his country, he meekly oppose it, you are giving aid and comfort to the entonished man.' I guess be was one of the few persons in the country who were not actonished ; for it was privately circulated among the most knowing people, that SLAVE LIFE IN GEORGIA: A Narrative of the Life, Sufhis astonishment was at least six weeks old! In point of fact, the slave-breeders and flesh-jobbers had dug out his name from the mass of Northern political putresence, where it lay benignantly forgotten by every body else, and had determined to exalt it precisely on ac-

ount of the exuberance of its offensiveness. Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness, Arise forth from the couch of lasting night; And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eyeballs in thy caulty brows, And ring my fingers with thy household worms.'

The congenial Pillow was selected to inform him of that digging out and determination.

Some ten months later, when the 'astonished,' individual was installed at the national white slave Bazaar, he same Pillow made him another visit. After their old loves had been renewed with tear and other drops, and aweet confidences exchanged in their secluded and midnight hours, it was deemed expedient that a taste of the same entertainment should be allowed to their friends, and a public feast was laid. At this, the following toast was drunk :

\* Cuba-the weeping child of the seas-Are her woes forgotten? Is the martyr-blood of the gallant Critten-den and his brave followers to sink in an enslared soil

This brought up the redoubted Pillow, who said :

The above paragraphs are copied from a slip cut from the Boston Post, some fourteen months ago. I was months. One during the travel of I remained at James Davis's for nearly eighteen months. struck by the positiveness of this language, coming from a person of such intimate private relations with Pierce. Itherefore preserved it in my pocket-book; and,

imagine what was the nature of his remarks on that development of the suppression of the consider and determine what action that his had got a war, and calling upon them to vete his he had got a war, and calling upon them to vete his men and money for it, a Whig leader in the House and money for it, a Whig leader in the House and money for it, a Whig leader in the House and money for it, a whig leader in the House and money for it, a whig leader in the House and money for it, a whig leader in the House had speal to them not to enter upon a course of oppo-

sifon to this war. It might prove successful and populations who should be the porty and the political war in the propose of the North and the powers of Europe into the people of the North and the powers of Europe into the People of the North and the powers of Europe into the People of

one cogent reason for involving us in war, which Polk the man and the proposals of the had not; for he was strong with his party, not having it inerants of Ostend and Aix la Chapelle were disavowserved long enough, at that time, to be found out by them, as Pierce has been. He and his masters fancy Madrid disapproved. The manner of expressing either that there is a greediness of gain, and a corruption of was not straight-forward and explicit, as honest men manners, wide and deep enough in this country to sub- would use. Of course, that could not be expected; but merge, if the fountains are only broken up, all con- for some time it was thought that the substance was victions of conscience, all indignation of wrong, all secure; because Soulé took it, or affected to take it, in our cherished plans of redress, and even their own dudgeon; but this was probably preconcerted. From ountainous misdeeds, and to afford a flood tide and a his excellent good understanding at the white slave pen

abroad, constitute a stake for which the Slave Power with the public interests.' During ten years of as deep and profligate a diplomatic game as was ever played by To illustrate still farther the party purpose, I will state a Ferdinand or a Borgia, not a syllable of information a fact communicated to me more than two years ago, on could be obtained by Congress; although now it can be the best authority. When Mr. Cushing was about to demonstrated, that intrigue and duplicity reigned suleave Massachusetts to take his seat in the Cabinet, he preme in this government during all that time, profesremarked that it would be the policy of the administra- sing the utmost good faith and friendship to Mextion to enlist the country in a foreign war, as a method ico, and cooperating with Houston and his filibuster of absorbing disturbing questions at home. Thus, in bands. Such, then, being the established moral of the this funcied republic, where we have boasted so much Executive department, why was not the Ostend missive planation is probably this: The pretended disavowal was designed first to fend off responsibility. That being secured as a base line of operations, upon which Amiable, virtuous and generous counsel for a son of they could at all times retreat, the next thing was to cessor of Washington! But it has taken effect, or, might venture to go, and at any rate, in preparing the country to be shocked. The document might infect some more likely, it was superfluous.

Six weeks before the nomination of Pierce, Gen. Pilminds with its own virus, and would familiarize all with low, celebrated, like Gen. Cushing, for a ditch, paid a villanous ideas. The Slave Power understands the phi-

'Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

DAVID LEE CHILD.

ferings, and Escape of John Brown, a Fugitive Slave, now in England. Edited by L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. London: 27 New Broad Street, 1855.

We are indebted to Mr. CHAMEROVZOW for a copy of this Narrative, which we find to be very interesting, expressed in a very natural manner in behalf of the fugitive, and abounding in graphic delineations and thrilling incidents. Mr. C. says he has ' preferred allowing the narrator to speak for himself, and the various events recorded to tell their own tale.' The Editor's object is two-fold :- to advance the anti-slavery cause by the diffusion of information; and to promote the success of the project John Brown has formed, to advance himself by his own exertions, and to set an example to others

of his race.' The American slave cannot recite the facts of his experience amiss in any part of the civilized world; for there is no part of the civilized world where the pestiferous influence of our hideous slave system does not reach. American tourists circumnavigate the globe; nine-tenths of the number are pro-slavery in spirit; wherever they travel, they are ready to apologise for or stoutly defend the institution of slavery in America; hence, the slave has a right to speak for himself as much abroad as at home, and thus to secure the sym-

This brought up the redoubted Pillow, who said:

"A mad infatuation seems to have fastened itself upon the councils of England, which an overruling Providence is shaping to accomplish the end. If this policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized. Cuba will be seized. The walchman is at his post. He will see the danger afar off. Trust your President. He will prove equal to any emergency [villany.] One blow by the strong arm of this government will sunder the chains that now enslave Cuba. Let us, therefore, be patient, but let us be ready, and that too with energy to stand by the government, to uphold its power, and make its blows effectual."

The madness of England consists in asking Spain to fulfil a treaty of forty years standing.

"The sentiment which called our Attorney General."

I much abroad as at home, and thus to secure the sympathy of the human race for his deliverance.

The following extracts from this Narrative will serve as specimens of its style and quality:

I said our master was very cruel. I will give one instance of the fact. I and my little brother Curtis were sent up one day to the house. Passing through the grounds, where there was a large to the full of the property in the sum of that a farthing. We did not know we were seen. James Davis, however, was not far from us, and soon overtook us. He swore at us for thieving his property, and as I was the biggest, and had taken the fruit, he at once set to flogging me with the cow-hide, and continued do-'The sentiment which called out Attorney General Cushing was complimentary to the President and Cabinet, but we do not find any report of his remarks.'

biggest, and had taken the fruit, he at once set to degring me with the cow-hide, and continued doing so until he was tired out, and I could scarcely move. I did not get over that beating for a very move. I did not get over that beating for a very

le! is it not an exact programme, as far as general terms may admit, of the performances of which we are now the idle spectators?

Those who know Mr. Cushing will be at no loss to imagine what was the nature of his remarks on that occording to the performance of which we have the performances of which we are going, when my master took me with him, but when I got back I told my mother, who cried over me, and said she was very glad I had not been sold away from her.

But the time arrived when we were to be finally second to the performance of the performance of the performance of which we are going.

Within five minutes after, Finney paid the money, and I was marched off. I looked round and saw my poor mother stretching out her hands after me. She ran up, and overtook us, but Finney, who was behind me, and between me and my mother, would not let her approach, though she begged and prayed to be allowed to kiss me for the last time, and then left her, to crawl away to her eabin. Poor girl! How my heart bled for her! bid me good bye. I was so stupified with grief and fright, that I could not shed a tear, though my heart was bursting. At last we got to the gate, and I turned round to see whether I could not get

we were in a lane now, about a hundred and fifty yards in length, and which led from the gate to the highway. I walked on before Finney, utterly unconscious of any thing. I seemed to have become quite bewildered. I was aroused from this state of stuper by seeing that we had reached the main road, and had come up with a gang of negroes, some of whom were hand-cuffed two and two, and fastened to a long chain running between the two ranks. There were also a good many women and children, but none of these were chained. The children seemed to be all above ten years of book and its reviewers are very far from being to the writer of the Review of his volume in the New Englander, contemptuous and unmannerly'—'a scoffer' with whom 'of course he cannot reason,' and says that his article 'in every position is weak and refutable;' feels himself unable to 'descend so far as to make any reply' to the Christian Examiner, whose review, in his opinion, 'insults' not only him, but every Orthodox New England minister; and thinks it would be 'easy and pleasant' to take up the extended remarks of our own the writer of the Review of his volume in the New Englander, contemptuous and unmannerly'—'a scoffer' with whom 'of course he cannot reason,' and says that his article 'in every position is weak any reply' to the Christian Examiner, whose review, in his opinion, 'insults' not only him, but every Orthodox New England minister; and thinks it would be 'easy and pleasant' to take up the extended remarks of our own the very orthodox new Englander.'

carefully, or it will go too deep, and leave the roots of the cutton-plant exposed to the sun, when the plant will wither and die. The share was leose on the helve, and would not run true, so I could not do my work quickly or well, as I had to keep stooping down to set the share true. Stevens saw me, came up, and asked me why I did not plough better. I explained to him why, and shewed him that the plough ran foul. I stooped for this purpose, and was cleaning the dirt off from the share with my hands, when he viciously raised his foot, which was heavily shod, and unexpectedly dealt me a kick with all his might. The blow struck me a kick with all his might. The blow struck me a kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me as kick with all his might. The blow struck me in turned quite round in its socket. I was stunned for the moment, and fell, my mouth filing with blood, which also poured from my nose and eyes. In spite of the pain, and though I could seem timent of the regard to his recent volume, and its unexpected everlations of himself. The tone of his 'appendix' sturned quite round in its socket. I was stunned for the moment and fell, my mouth filing with blood, which also poured from my nose and eyes. In spite of the pain and though I could be extended to be a structure, and to the first pudpendix of the pain and the p

the butt of which is loaded with lead, to give the which is loaded with lead, to give the which is loaded with lead, to give the which is do to so of the butt, into twelve strips.

A piece of tanned leather, divided into eight strips, is then drawn on the stock, so that the split lengths of the wooden stock and the strips of leather can be plaited together. This is done very regularly, until the leather tapers down to quite a fine point.

Make to the inferred quality of the tree, rather than the reverse.

The truth is — and somebody must tell it—that Dr. Adams appears to have allowed himself to be deceived as to what is the real estimate of his 'South Side View' in the religious community. He does not carry the church with him in it. He within ear-side of his pulpit — the kind words of the reverse. whip force. The stock is then eleverly split to within a foot or so of the butt, into twelve strips. A piece of tanned leather, divided into eight strips, is then drawn on the stock, so that the split lengths of the wooden stock and the strips of leather can be plaited together. This is done very regularly, until the leather tapers down to quite a fine point, the whip being altogether about six feet long, and as limber and lithsome as a snake. The thong does not bruise, but cuts; and those who are expert in the use of it, can do so with such dexterity, as to only just raise the skin and draw, blood, or cut clean through to the bone. I have seen a board, a quarter of an inch thick, cut through with it, at one blow. I have also seen a man fasten a bullet to the end of the thong, and after giving the whip a whirl round his head, send the thong whizing forward, and drive the bullet into a door. This fearful instrument is called a 'bull-whip,' because it is the master of all whips. It is also employed to 'whip down' savage bulls, or our cut clear through the hollow of the flank, and the animal brought quivering to the ground. The way of using it is to whirl it right through the hollow of the flank, and the animal brought quivering to the ground. The way of using it is to whirl it remut the head until the thong acquires a certain forward power, and then to let the end of the thong fall across the back, or on the part intended to be cut, the arm being drawn back with a kind of sweep. But although the sweet is such a manner as to disable them, for the 'licks' are always regolated to an extreme nicety, so as only to cut the flesh and draw blood. But this is quite bad enough, and my readers will readily comprehend that with the fear of this punishment ever before us at Jepsey James, it was no wonder we did our utmost to make up our daily weight of cotton in the lamper.

I suppose I had the misfortune to get a run of

WHOLE NUMBER 1089.

#### DR. ADAMS AND HIS REVIEWERS.

'A South Side View of Slavery' has reachedand I turned round to see whether I could not get a chance of kissing my mother. She saw me, and made a dart forward to meet me, but Finney gave me a hard push, which sent me spinning through the gate. He then slammed it to, and shut it in my mother's face. That was the last time I ever saw her, nor do I know whether she is alive or lead at this hour.

the two ranks. There were also a good many women and children, but none of these were chained. The children seemed to be all above ten years of age, and I soon learnt that they had been purchased in different places, and were for the most part strangers to one another and to the negroes in the coffle. They were waiting for Finney to come up. I fell into the rank, and we set off on our journey to Georgia.

I was ploughing one day, some long time after the mare died, with what we call a buzzard plough. It is made so as to cut under the roots of the grass and weeds that choke the cotton, and must be used to the cutton-plant exposed to the sun, when the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the helps and would not run true so I could not the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the helps and would not run true so I could not the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the helps and would not run true so I could not the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and die. The share was loose on the plant will wither and the plant will be the plant will be the plant will be seen the real character of negro slavery at the south and the real character of negro slavery at the south and the real character of negro slavery at the south and the real character of negro sate with sook and its reviewers are very far from being aged as to the real character of negro sate with the sook and its reviewers are very far from being aged as to the real character of negro sate with the sook and its reviewers are very far from being aged as to the real character of negro sate with the sook and the store

than with any of the nine known as 'sacred.'

"Thank God for such as thou," my spirit cried!
Thank God that such a Christian, such a man
Hath been upraised by Him, the Prince of Peace,
To speak such words in this distracted land!
I praise thee not, but Him who speaks through thee,
Whose hand doth lead thee in thy daily path,
For that thou knowest Him in all thy ways.
His spirit hovereth o'er thee, man of God,
In dove-like form, as erst in Jordan's stream,
It rested on thy Maker's brow, and Him proclaimed
Well-pleasing in the sight of God. He may
Not see the heavenly visitant, but we
Do know He bides with thee, because thy words
Breathe holy unction from on high." Breathe holy unction from on high.

After this slightly profine exordium, the Doctor is represented as standing solitary on 'God's Holy Hill, 'quite early in the morning, holding a 'snowy standard' which seems to have the quality of dispensing an odor, and thus listening to a song of semi-adoration to himself, which is poured, 'in measured cadence swelling rich and high,' out of a cloud of 'witnesses' that 'tracks his homely way.' This authent turns out to be a poor payed. way.' This anthem turns out to be a poor parody of one of Tate & Brady's Psalms, in which 'forth' is made to rhyme with 'earth,' and 'besides' with bide, while grammar, sense, and reverence, are all courageously ignored. Hitherto, a friend of humanity would have been disposed to sympathize with the exceptions taken to the good divine's last mistaken literary enterprise. But this extreme grievance brings one round positively to his side! There is a degree of abuse that challenges univer-sal compassion! To see a brother man suffer such an eulogy as this, being yet in the body, must melt the most unrelenting hostility. Why, we shall yet behold the respected pastor of the Essex-Street Church canonized in some Plantation Primer, thus:

' Nehemiah he Drank Southern tea, Saw negro glee— Said, Let slavery be!

Good Nehemiah Went to Georg-i-a,
And when he came back,
Lo! black was white, and white was black.'

#### QUASHED!

Mr. Hallett's indictments received their quietu in the Circuit Court Thursday. Since the notable case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce suddenly disappeared from the Court of Chancery, to the infinite amusement of giggling solicitors, we have bad nothing funnier than this in legal annals. Characteristic figures crowd upon us—the little end of the horn,' 'great cry and little wool,' 'lame and impotent conclusion' — but they are too palpable to require elaborate application. The District At-torney was portentously parturient; but his mouse is 'a wee, timorous, cowering beastie.' Indictis 'a wee, timorous, covering beastie.' Indictments have been quashed before, but hardly after
such pride of preparation. Mr. Hallett crouched
nearly a year before he made his spring. When
it came, it was with unusual pomp and circumstance. It did not fill the stomach of his revenge,
to prosecute the actual rioters at the Court House, hysical violence and unmistakable assaults were Physical violence and unmistakable assaults were grave offences, entailing grave penalties; but Mr. Hallett, in the ardor of his pursuit, must strike at freedom of speech in Fancuil Hall. He wished to render rare and royal service to the Government, and Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips were haled to the dock. Mr. Attorney played a bold game. His winnings would have been immense, but his tricks were all most cruelly trumped.—He would have done a great deal, if he had done anything at all. His praise would have been in all thing at all. His praise would have been in all the plantations; he would have been adored in thing at all. His praise would have been in all the plantations; he would have been adored in Richmond; he would have had, if not a solemn wreath, at least a gold snuff-box and the slavery of the city from Charleston. Prosecuting officers frequently make mistakes, but they do not always have the eyes of the country upon them at the moment of exposure. One leaky indictment is not uncommon, but Mr. Hallett has had a sheaf of uncommon, but Mr. Hallett has had a sheaf of them flung back to him from the bench. And in-dictments, too, for resisting the Fugitive Slave Law! If it had pleased heaven to try Mr. Hallett with any other affliction, he would doubtlessly have found in some part of his soul a drop of

But there, where he has garnered up his heart; Where either he must live or bear no life; The fountain from the which his current runs, Or else dries up ; to be discarded thence !

The termination of this affair is not altogether satisfactory. The decision is based not upon great principles, but upon little technicalities; neither the guilt nor the innocence of the prisoners is ascertained. A verdict of 'Not Guilty,' rendered by a jury of the country, would have established a precedent in favor of freedom. But now we must regard the blunders of the District Attorney as so many interpositions of Divine Providence. The hand of the tyrant forgot its cunning, and the tongue of the public prosecutor clove to the roof of his mouth. Yet, it might have been better, it would have been better, if these learned judges, inflexible in sustaining the legal rights of the accused, had found an opportunity of applying to several of these cases the loftier rules of natural equity. A vindication of the right of free speech would have been invaluable in times like these. How many generous hearts in the land would it The termination of this affair is not altogether How many generous hearts in the land would it ave refreshed, how worthy would it have been of ider and more heroic days, if the Circuit Court had declared that manly atterance of opinion should not be tortured into an offence of which it is the logical opposite; that the championship of opinion should not be juggled by cunning lawyers into an act of physical violence. In modern times, we have yet to look for such a display of judicial valor; but the day is coming when judges will increase the day in the day is coming when judges will increase the day is coming when judges will increase the day in the day is coming the day in t

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COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, May 10, 1855. 'o the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have received the address of the two branches of the Logislature, requesting that Edward Greecy Loring may be removed from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

In my inaugural address to the legislative branches of the government, I used the following words: 'I know no safer index in official action

than a conscientious conviction of duty,-n more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy t more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy tomporary caprice. Principles are enduring; and if
disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condemnation wil be recorded against those who are false
to their requirements. Let us then be true to our
country and our duty. Let the success of principle,
not of party, be our desire—the benefit of the State,
not of a faction, our aim.'

I have endeavored to examine the question submitted to me in the light of those principles alone.
I desire to do right for the sake of the right, forgetful of expediency, and disregarding consequences. I ask only that conscientious motives may be
attributed to me in my actions, and that my constituents may believe that obedience to justice is
my sole desire.

my sole desire.

I shall not attempt so much to demonstrate the correctness of the result to which I have attained, as to narrate plainly and concisely the course by

which my convictions have been formed.

The address of the two houses was presented to me on the 3d inst., in the following words: 'The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency would be pleased, by and with the advice lency would be pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk."

Three courses present themselves for my adoption: first, to request the Legislature to favor me with the reasons for such removal; secondly, to

act as I deem my duty without communication to the Legislature; and thirdly, to give my reasons for the course which my convictions shall lead me

to adopt.

The original papers, now before me, demor strate that, in every instance on record, where Judges of this State have been removed by address, full reasons for removal have accompanied said addresses. Though anxious to have had the specific reasons assigned for the proposed removal, in or-der to avoid action on doubtful grounds, the Legislature having omitted to embody the result of the investigation of its committee, carried on with facilities the executive department does not possess, rather than farther prolong the session, I have concluded not to pursue the first

As to the second, if a Legislature ask the execu-As to the second, it registates as the executive to perform an act, without specifying the reasons therefor, he may without discourtesy omit to assign the reasons which constrain him to decline acceding to their request. But the nobler, manlier course is to adopt the third method, and this I now

The question of acceding, or declining to act in accordance with an address for such a removal, is widely different from the constitutional power giv-en the Executive to sign or veto legislative enactments. In the latter case, the Constitution limits the period that a bill shall be retained for consideration, and provides that a veto may be overruled by a two-thirds vote in both branches. It is wholly different in the case of a legislative address, no limit in time being fixed, and the action of the Executive being final. Feeling deeply, then, the importance of a decision which must be a finality, I have still been impelled to hasten my reply, before the Legislature shall be prorogued, in order that furthe raction may be had of a different nature, should the two Houses deem it advisable.

The power of removing a Judge by address is founded on the proviso to article 1st, chap. 3 of the Constitution, and is in the following words: Provided, nevertheless, the Governor, with the consent of the Council, may remove them upon address of both Houses of the Legislature.'

It is very important this passage be examined in the light of contemporaneous exposition to ascer-tain the intent of the framers of our Constitution. The Convention that adopted it met in Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1779. By the journal of that Convention. it appears that on Saturday, Nov. 7, it was voted. 78 to 25, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial 78 to 25, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should hold their offices during good behavior, and on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1780, the same tenure was adopted for the other judicial officers. On the same day, the provise before quoted, 'being read, was largely debated, when the same was put and accepted.'

I have in vain attempted to procure an outline of that debate, and cannot learn that it was ever

If have in valuation pied to proceed of that debate, and cannot learn that it was ever printed; the papers of the day containing no abstract of it, and no memorandum in manuscript being known to exist. We are therefore compelled being known to exist. We are therefore compelled to infer the intention of the framers of this proviso from collateral and nearly contemporaneous evidence, and to apply to its interpretation the immutable principles of right and justice, that were never new, and never will be old.

In the address to the people of Massachusetts accompanying that Constitution, signed by James Bowdoin, as President, is the following passage:

'You will readily conceive it to be necessary for

Bowdon, as rresident, is the benecessary for your own safety, that your judges should hold their offices during good behavior; for men who hold their places upon so precarious a tenure as annual or frequent appointments, will never so assiduously apply themselves to study as will be necessary to the filling of their places with dig-nity. Judges should at all times feel themselves pendent and free.' Such language indicates the Convention intended that our judges should hold their offices during good behavior, and not on ' so precarious a tenure' as the will of the Legislature, and that it solemnly declares that their liability to removal, without reasons being given, without trial, and without an allegation o crime, would prove fatal to 'the people's safety, and the 'independence and freedom' of the judi

A committee of delegates from the county of Essex was held at Ipswich to consider the Consti-tution formed two years previous to that Conven-tion, whose action we have just considered. In a tion, whose action we have just considered. In a very able address signed by Peter Coffin as Chair-man and printed at Newburyport in 1778, on page 39 it is forcibly affirmed. The same power' (that is, the Executive) which appoints the Judges, ought not to have the power of removing them, even for misbehavior. Whoever appoints the Judges, they ought not to be removed at pleasure. One of these two powers (the Executive and One of these two powers (the Executive an Legislative) should appoint, and the other remove And page 40- Neither will the Executive body b ost proper judge when to remove. \* • • erefore the Judges be appointed by the Executive body-let their salarie and let them hold their places during good vior. Let their misbehavior be determined by the Legislative body. Let one branch impeach, and the other judge. Upon these principles, the judi-cial body will be independent so long as they behave well; and a proper court is appointed to ascertain their real conduct.' All these circumstances tend to show that the

clause of the Constitution under consideration is not to be construed as conferring a power of r moval at the mere wish of the Legislature. If can be used once, it can be a thousand times—if to one judge, then to the whole bench—if now, every year. Such an interpretation would directly con-flict with other provisions of the instrument. If compared with the 29th article of the Bill of

Rights, is it not a contradiction in terms to say that rights, is it not a contradiction in terms to say that it is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice." and then to provide that its interpreters and adminis trators may be changed every year with each suc-ceeding political revolution to it not a futile on that 'it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and indepen dent as the lot of humanity will admit,' and ther dent as the lot of numanity will admit, and then to add that they can be removed without reasons given or crime alleged, if they will not surrender their freedom and abandon their independence at the beheats of dominant parties!

If it he the meaning of this proviso, that judicia be the meaning of any provise, on the ad-pay be removed without cause, on the ad-the two Houses, all sections of the Consti-referring to impeachment of Judges are nous. Why provide for impeachment and tution referring to impeachment of Judges are superfluous. Why provide for impeachment and trial by the two branches under the solemn form-prescribed, if an address from these two branches without confronting the culprit with his accusers

moved by impeachment for crime, and by address for any dispensation of Providence that makes them, without criminality, incompetent to perform properly the duties of their office.

This has often been affirmed to be its true intent by our wisest statesmen. For instance, in the debates of the Convention of 1820, Mr. Pickman

the debates of the Convention of 1820, Mr. Pickman of Salem said, 'It was proper to have a provision of a similar nature, to meet such cages as were not a proper subject of impeachment, such as incapacity from natural infirmities.' Mr. James Savage of Boston said he hoped 'We should have the advantage of both modes of removal from office, by impeachment and upon an address of the Legislature, so as to meet the moral disqualifications and the natural disqualifications for office.' the natural disqualifications for office.'

Mr. Lemuel Shaw, our present Chief Justice, aid, 'The general principle was, that they should said, 'The general principle was, that they should be independent of other persons during good behavior. What is meant by good behavior? The faithful discharge of the duties of their office. If not faithful, they were liable to trial by impeachment. But cases might arise when it might be desirable to remove a judge from office for other causes. He may become incapable of performing causes. He may become incapable of performing the duties of his office, without fault; he may lose his reason, or be otherwise incapacitated. It is the theory of our government, that no man shall receive the emoluments of office, without perform-ing the services, though he is incapacitated by the

providence of God. It is unnecessary, therefore, that there should be provision for this case.'

I well know that in the same debate distinguished and able constitutional lawyers assumed that this proviso might authorise any or all judicial removals, in their arguments in favor of its modification, and that in consequence of these arguments. tion; and that in consequence of these arguments, that convention proposed its amendment. But the fact that this alteration was rejected by the popular vote, may be deemed a pregnant indication that the people of our State did not believe that so unlimited. limited a power of removal was intended by that proviso, or that it would ever be so construed by

e Legislature.
I am fully sensible that the letter of the proviso,
Such without reference to the context, seems to authorise the removal of any and all our judges, by the Executive, with the consent of the Council, on an render the holding of the office of Judge of Proaddress of the Legislature. But I am constrained to believe that, judging by the rule that any instrument must be taken as a whole, and all its product of the commissioner ship under which Judge Loring's action was deem ed obnoxious and objectionable. visions be scanned in the light of all its other pro-visions, this proviso was intended by its framers pply only to those cases where a judge is inca-tated by the Providence of God, and having mitted no crime, cannot be reached by impeach-

mon Pleas in the county of Hancock, who, the laws Common Pleas in the county of Hancock, who, the laws, but of men.

Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the the Supreme Judicial Court holden within and for the said county of Hancock, of the crime of wilful and corrupt extortion in their offices of Justices of asserts or believes that he wilfully adjudicated the Court of Sessions, by means of which conviction, the confidence of the people must be in a great considered, was a mistake. Is a Judge, then, to degree diminished in the said Sargent and Vinall; and the honor and dignity of the government require that men against whom such charges have been substantiated should not be permitted to examine a daily removal among judicial officers of our in-

been substantiated should not be permitted to exercise offices of such high trust and importance. It appears from the records of the Council, that these persons both tendered their resignations, after the Legislature had voted the address, and before executive action was had thereon, which howefore executive action was had thereon, which how of our jurisprudence throw around a prisoner, and that he did not give him the benefit of the doubt

a solemn protest, which he caused to be entered on the journal, March 4, 1803, in the following words: The subscriber requests that, for the following reasons, his dissent from the vote of the Senate to accept the report of the committee for addressing

Judge Bradbury being unable to appear in person, when summoned before the executive, after being heard by counsel, was removed.

the human mind amenable whenever it fails to compute the impressions and sentiments of the day lif we are so to hold, are we not digging a pitfal

This case came clearly within what I think is the into which the most salutary ena

state that though the tenor of the language of the Constitution seem to authorise this power in every case, and without reasons given, I am nevertheless impelled to believe that such is not its true interpretation, from a comparison of the different clauses of that instrument, from the statement of the address that accompanied it, from contempora-neous evidence, and from the uniform acquiescence of the State government with one exc

that exception having recorded against it the pro-test of no less a man than John Quincy Adams.

But granting, for the purpose of further consideration, that the intention of the framers of our Constitution was to authorise, for any cause or for no cause, the removal of any or all of our judges by address of the Legislature to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I now proceed to examine in that light the present

case. Either this clause authorises removal only for an act of Providence, there being no guilt or ground for impeachment, or it authorises it at any and all times, without limitation, for cause or without cause. If this latter view is correct, and if such unlimited power is clearly given, the justice of using that power in the case of Judge Loring is the

only question to be considered. It is not alleged that Judge Loring has commit ted any crime against the laws of th

without even an alleged culprit, or any accusers or any crime, may justify a judicial removal.

Is it not proper then to inquire if there is any interpretation which will make these seeming discrepencies harmonious indications of injustice unfounded, these upparent contradictions one homogeneous whole?

Such interpretation may be found by construing our Constitution as declaring that our judges shall hold office during good behavior, shall be removed by impeachment for crime, and by address.

rictorious party.

There is no official action that so disgusts a high minded man, as this now necessary practice of re moval. I would not be the first to introduce it even in respect to the most unimportant offices When, then, I am solicited to perform an act when, then, I am solicited to perform an act, which may be construed as inaugurating this custom, for a precedent during all time, as regards the judiciary, that body concerning whom the Bill of Rights declares, 'that it is essential to the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of instice,' and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice,' and that it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent, as the lot of humanity will admit,' is it strange that I recoil from the task with distruct and alarm? The next reason why I hesitate to remove Judge

him, in office or out, and no intimation is g that he has not satisfactorily and faithfully formed his duties as Judge of Probate. The article of the Bill of Rights declares that ' no sub article of the Bill of Rights declares that 'no subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence until the same is fully and plainly substantiated, and formally described to him.' In the case of address, the Legislature act as a public prosecutor, or grand jury, to frame the indictment, and an indictment without an allegation of crime would be quashed at once by the Court. The Executive acts as the Court in this case, and certainly should not condemn without some specification ecutive acts as the Court in this case, and certainly should not condemn without some specification

But it is alleged there was that action in the case of Judge Loring, which, without being an overt crime, renders him so obnoxious and objectionable as to make his removal desirable. Still, that removal should take place in a way unques-tionably constitutional; in such a manner that while the obnoxious individual is removed from his public post, no precedent is established pregnant with evil to those who may come after him, and so with evil to those who may come after him, and s that punishment shall follow only a plain violation

Such a course is open for the Legislature to ed obnoxious and objectionable.

To the allegation that Judge Loring has shocked

the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty of judges is. Are they to expound the laws as made by the law-making power, or are they to construct them in accordment.

This power has been exercised but twice in Masaccount a judge so violates his oath of office, so
achusetts; first, in the case of Paul Dudley Sarto shape his decisions according to the fluctuations gent and William Vinall. Justices of the Court of of popular feeling, we become a government not o aws, but of men.
Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the

be removed from office, even if

If the construction of the Constitution given by me is correct, it was improper to remove those persons by address. They should have been brought to trial by impeachment, under the other provision ficting testimony. The senior counsel for Burns, perhaps as impartial a witness as the nature of the case permits, testifies that he wrote in his principle. Judge Loring has been considerate and humane; and his present statement confirms his contempo-raneous declaration.

In such a conflict of testimony, let us grand Judge Loring the benefit of that doubt, which he is accused of having withheld from the individual arraigned before his tribunal, lest we ourselves do His Excellency the Governor to remove Paul Dudley Sargent and William Vinall from the offices of a raigned before his tribunal, lest we ourselves do violence to the same great and sacred principle Pleas for the counties of Hancock and Washington,

of the judiciary as materially affected by a mode of of 1843 became inoperative, that repeated attempts proceeding, which in its effects must make the to re-enact it had failed in successive legislatures, that the highest judicial tribunals, national and diet of a jury in any one county of the Common-State, and the large majority of the jurists and wealth.

Thirdly, Because the decision of the Senate in this case, affecting in the highest degree the rights, the character and reputation of two individual citizens of this Commonwealth, ought not to have been taken, without giving them an opportunity to be heard in their own defence.

The other case of removal of a Judge by address similar views, that the influences of the profession. statesmen of the Re was that of Theophilus Bradbury, of the Supreme to which he was educated, and to which he had Judicial Court. The address was voted June 21st devoted the greater part of the ordinary life of the same year, 1803, and declares 'they find man, naturally and universally develop a regard that, by a stroke of the palsy on the 13th of Feb., A. D., 1802, the said Judge Bradbury has been ed institutions, bearing in mind also that in fervid rendered unable to perform any duties of his office excitement and unfolding of American ideas, the since that time; that from the nature of the attack, changes of popular sentiment that with such facil-there is no reasonable ground to hope that he will ity and rapidity embody themselves in statutes ever be restored to such health as will enable him to perform the duties of his office, and therefore bodies of legislation, must and do frequently out-that his longer continuance therein is likely to embarrass the judiciary of this Commonwealth.'

intent of the Constitution, and it is to be remarked by the Legislature this winter may at some futur intent of the Constitution, and it is to be remarked by the Legislaure this winter may at some intent that John Quincy Adams, though still a member time be hurled, with all who cling to their constitution as he did in the previous case, thus showing he that such is a fair and just illustration of the tendemed it within the scope of constitutional power.

In recapitulating this branch of the subject, I sachusetts in both Houses of Congress were given to the such state that though the tenor of the language of the

to the passage of the very statute under which Judge Loring acted. [!!!] Would it be more strange if, within a few years alien hands should control our State Government and bring this precedent for removing those fro judicial office who, in obedience to a law which he cquiescence eption, and to aid in naturalizing a foreigner in the Courts of Massachusetts!

For these reasons, maturely considered, but For these reasons, maturely considered, but hastily written, and many of which are merely glanced at without being fully developed, I am constrained to respectfully decline acceding to the Address of the two branches of the Legislature for the removal of Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S MESSAGE to the Legislatur GOVERNOR GARDNER'S MESSAGE to the Legislature of Massachusetts refusing to carry out their recommendation for the removal of Judge Loring, proves that the Know Nothings, even in Massachusetts, have still some of the right stuff among them—that they will not bow the knee to the Baal of abolitionism. We apprehend that the fifty or sixty bigoted and ignorant political clergymen thrown into the Legislature of the old Bay State last fall, had a 'great deal' to do, not only with these seditions resolutions respecting Judge Loring, but with the appointment of that Hiss Nunnery Committee. The Rev. Theodore Parker, at the abolition anniversary the other evening, very truly observed that ted any crime against the laws of the United States or of Massachusetts. It is not alleged that he is rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of his office by insanity, physical incapacity, or any other visitation of Providence. This case, then, is the first, during three-quarters of a century, where it has been proposed to use this alleged constitutional power. This is to be a precedent by which our judicial officers are to be placed in the same category with postmasters under the general, and sheriffs under the state government, to be removed with every change of the ruling party.

Judge Story said, in the convention of 1820, speaking of the very passage under consideration, the first instance of removal would establish a

## THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MAY 18, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION The Annual Meeting of the NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 29th, 30th, and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It usually surpasses, in interest and spirit, every other anti-slavery gathering in the country, and is characterised by the strongest utterance, the freest discussion, and the m stirring eloquence. The cause of the enslaved calls for

an attendance, at this crisis, unprecedented in numbers.

Every State in New England should be well represented. The friends of immediate emancipation, in all parts
of the country, however widely they may differ in their methods for the overthrow of slavery, are most cordially invited to be present, and to participate in its delibera-

The Convention will be held at the MELO-In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachu

setts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

#### GOVERNOR GARDNER REFUSES TO RE-MOVE JUDGE LORING.

Governor Gardner refuses to remove Judge Lorin The House asked his removal by vote of 207 to 111. The Senate concurred in the request by vote of 28 to 11. Seldom does any important measure secure such majorities. Seldom has any legislature represented so fairly the people of the Commonwealth. Never, surely, has any State measure been more maturely weighed. Still, the Governor puts in his veto.

'I ask only that conscientious motives may be attrib-uted to me in my actions, and that my constituents may believe that obedience is my sole desire.'

The very request, staring you in the fore front of the essage, betrays an uneasy consciousness that the last motive any one will assign is a conscientious one. It is always the rogue who vociferates, 'I am an hon-

'Only believe me conscientious.' Your Excellence really too modest. The man who tippled wine till a fip teetotalism would help him up the ladder, and then claimed to have been a tectotaller for four-teen years, asks to be thought sincere! The man who stumbled upon his anti-slavery principles somewhere on the steps to the State House, now asks you to believe in his conscience! The task is really too easy. We are only surprised that Governor Gardner did not ask us to believe that he refused to remove for fear removal would injure the anti-slavery cause ! Let us out of the wheat, must tarry the grinding'-and when the Governor asks men to believe in his honesty, we must remind him that, for such a cake, his wheat is not planted yet. Truly, your Excellency is in a hur-Grant us some little time to forget, before you ask edit for 'conscientious motives.' 'My young friends,' said the old mouse, 'believe,

eseech you, that, in leaving you, and secluding myself in my own hole, I have no wish but to prepare for my approaching death'-and then the venerable mouse retired. One venturous youngster, who wished probably to learn how to die with decency, mustered courage to peep into the old hermit's cell, and found him snugly ensconced in a rich cheese. Should any such intruder, a year hence, pry into the Governor's privacy, we anticipate that he would find his present Excellency in search of such a cheese, but, alas! not in ardner has lost his hold on Massachusetts. Does he ot know that the Traitor, who has lost his home friends, is not worth buying? What does the South the man. No; his past life has been such, the price let such a Union perish for ever.' (Loud applause.) act of seeming defiance to his party will lead any one to dream for a moment that he has stumbled on a vir- the Fugitive,' which was loudly applauded. tuous purpose. It is no such thought as that which

than we supposed. men's eyes stray southward, they betray Liberty. rious triumphs; and that Niagara has been set Such has always been the effect of this Union-this hymn its triumphant song.' (Applause.) covenant with death.' The moral was well drawn, and had weight, when Webster fell into the mulatrom : it may seem ludicrous when a moth like Gardner gets one of our female poets had askedsinged in a farthing candle.

Let us turn a moment to Judge Loring. He enjoys the rare distinction of sitting on a Bench which the people of Massachusetts, two to one, have requested him to leave. A common man would, of course, in such circumstances, resign his seat. But no one expects in such juxtaposition!) leading him to resign, deprive us of the opportunity, we must pour again on this foul a Judge the indignation of the Commonlot-box, in the fall, place such a Governor in the applauded. Chair, and such a Legislature in the State House, as The PRESIDENT then introduced to the audience THE as was his predecessor's.

This is no temporary issue. It is no trifling matter. to concern. The character of the State is in the balance—the purity of her Judiciary. No idle pity for Mr. Loring, as if he had suffered enough, should come on the side of Freedom? Has she or has she not proclaimed, that no man shall hold the broad seal of her her will is sovereign, and is obeyed. 'Whose falleth six of them :on this rock shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder.'

Judges are not responsible to the people, says the Cuba as a fortification for slavery. Governor. Well, Governors are. Let us reme that the Anti-Slavery party have never asked anything prevent the trial of slave cases in the Northern States of the Legislature that they have not in the end obtained. We are inexorable as fate-and we bide our

## ANNIVERSARY

#### American Anti-Slavery Society. The Twenty-Second Anniversary of the America

Anti-Slavery Society was celebrated on Wednesday morning, May 9, at the Metropolitan Theatre, in Broad-

way.

Since the organization of the Society, no anniversary day has proved so stormy and unpropitious; but, not-withstanding this serious drawback, the attendance was surprisingly large, and therefore all the more encour

The President of the Society, WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON, called the meeting to order, and said that, in accordance with the usage of the Society, any person present who felt disposed to offer vocal prayer could do ; the Society left it entirely to the spontaneity of the

The Rev. Mr. HILLIER, of the New Jersey Temperano Society, rose from among the audience, and made

an impressive prayer.

The President then read selections of Scripture from the following books :- Ezekiel 7:9-12; Micah 3:9-12; Obadiah 3: 10, 12, 14, 15; Jeremiah 24: 2-16 Mr. GARRISON said that the Annual Report would

listen to it. It would be referred to subsequent meet ings for examination and discussion.

Francis Jackson, of Boston, as Treasurer of the Society, submitted the Annual Report of the Finance f which the following is an abstract :-

not then be presented, as the time was too limited to

TREASURER'S REPORT. teceipts for the year, from May 1st, 1854, to May 1st 1855, of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its Auxiliaries in the several States......\$35,466 69 26,678 6 

WENDELL PHILLIPS moved to lay the Report upon the table, to be taken up for consideration at futur neetings, which was adopted.

The HUTCHINSON FAMILY were then introduced, an sang a beautiful song, entitled 'True Freedom-how t gain it,' for which they were warmly applauded.

The subjoined Resolutions were read by the Presiden and heartily approved by the audience :-

Resolved, That of all systems of despotism existing in the world, American Slavery is the most merciles towards its victims, the most impious in its assump tions, the most murderous in its spirit, the most dem alizing in its influences, the most hideous in its fen tures, and the most calamitous in its operations.

Resolved, That its immediate and unconditional about lition is the primary and paramount duty of this na-tion, before which all other questions fade into insigni ficance, all other issues are as dust in the balance.

Resolved, That for the continuance and extension slavery on our soil, the American church and clergy, with honorable but rare exceptions, are preëminently ssure his Excellency, that eighty thousand Know Nothing votes are easily stolen, but confidence is a plant of slow growth. 'He that would have a cake ment as infidel in its spirit and object; and admitted to the communion-table such as make merchandise of he man bodies and immortal souls.

Resolved, That such a Church is, in the graphic las guage of Scripture, 'a cage of unclean birds and the synagogue of Satan,' and that such religious teacher are 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' 'watchmen that are blind,' 'shepherds that cannot understand,' that all look to their own way, ' every one to his gain from his quarter.

Resolved, That, in the language of PATRICK HENRY, 'it is a duty we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrant slavery.'

Mr. Garnison proceeded to make the opening speed demonstrating that the question of slavery is the only vital question of the republic; that every man's liberessession! The South will never give him that Vice- ty is fettered and gagged by the existence of that ty-Presidency. Has he forgotten Webster? Governor rannical system; that white persons are literally owned and driven as chattel slaves at the South, complexional distinctions having long since ceased ; that the slaveholders are united in declaring it to be their purpose to care for Henry J. Gardner, when he represents only eternize slavery on the American soil, and are hostile Pleas for the counties of Hancock and Washington, may be entered upon the journals of the Senate:

First, Because the grounds alleged in the said address for the removal are for official misdemeanor, and the subscriber conceives it to be the intention of the Constitution that no judicial officer should be removed from office by the mode of an address of the two Houses, on the ground of offences for the trial of which the Constitution has expressly provided the mode of impeachment.

Secondly, Because he considers the independence of the Massachusetts statute of the hidiciary as materially affected by a mode of of 1843 became inoperative, that repeated attempts of the surface, when he represents only the contempt of Massachusetts? The African proverb has five contempt of Massachusetts? The African proverb has five contempt of Massachusetts? The African proverb has five contempt of Massachusetts? The African proverb has converted in the contempt of Massachusetts? The African proverb has th will be true to God, to my own soul, and to liberty, an

which he paid for office was so vile, that not even this The Hurchisons then came forward, and sang, with their usual depth of feeling and pathes, 'The Song of

Mr. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, graduate of the Ober surprises us. But we supposed we had bound him so lin Institute, a colored gentleman who has recently been strongly to his duty by the ties of a most evident self-elected Town Clerk of Brownhelm Township, Ohio interest, that most men felt confident he would accede then addressed the meeting, in a very spirited and ele to the wishes of the Legislature. We all thought he quent manner, showing the absolute and universal su had read the fable of the dog with the stolen meat, premacy of the Slave Power over the land. He said, who, crossing a stream, saw his own shadow in the wa-in conclusion— The question comes home to us, and it ter, snapped for the other piece of meat, and lost that is a practical question, in the language of Mr. Philhe had. But he proves more truly a Know-Nothing lips, 'Shall liberty die in this country? Has God Almighty scooped out the Mississippi Valley for its grave? Let him pass-he will serve well enough for a text. Has he lifted up the Rocky Mountains for its month Politics may serve a purpose, while men have no ambi- ment? Has he set Niagara to hymn its requiem? tion but such as State offices can gratify. This shows Sir, I hope not. I hope that the Mississippi Valley us why our Legislature has done so well. They have to be its cradle; that the Rocky Mountains are to be striven honestly to serve Massachusetts. The moment the strong tablets upon which are to be written its glo-

The PRESIDENT said, in view of the fact that on half of the slave population of the South were women,

'When woman's heart is bleeding, Shall woman's voice be hushed?'

He would leave the answer to be given by the Rev ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. (Applause.)

Miss Brown said she pitied the man or woman, wh a Slave Commissioner such 'decent respect for the opinion of mankind.' The Governor's Judge! If this pressed. She felt that she was mainly indebted to her be an 'independent Judiciary,' the sooner the people womanhood for the privilege of being one of the speak look at the subject of Judges, the better. Our duty, an earnest and impressive appeal to the speak of the spe Slave Commissioner, (how absurd the words sound in such invrance;tion!) leading him to resign, deprive us the closest attention.

The HUTCHINSON FAMILY again appeared, and sar 'The Triumph of Right over Wrong,' or the Good wealth. Beyond doubt, Massachusetts will, at the bal- Time Coming, which was loudly and enthusiastically

will relieve the Bench from this disgrace. Judge Lor- ODORE PARKER, saying that he was enabled to do so ing may exclaim, with Agag of old, 'Surely, the bit- because it was not yet treason in Massachusetts terness of death is past!'-but his doom is as certain speak against oppression. (Applause.) The indict ments had fallen to the ground; and instead of sending Theodore Parker to prison for denouncing the Fugi nsignificant as the Judge it seems, at first sight, alone tive Slave Bill, the people of Massachusetts had mad Judge Loring walk the plank for executing it ! (Loud applause.) Mr. Parker, on taking the platform, was warm

into the question. Shall Massachusetts range herself cheered. He then proceeded to deliver a carefully prepared speech on the present aspect of Slavery in the United States. After some preliminary remarks, he authority in one hand, and stretch out the other for a traced the steps taken by Slavery, adverse to Freedon slave-hunter's fee? If she has, let her see to it that during the last twelve months. There were, he said

1st. The Ostend Conference, ordered to meet to ob tain Cuba from Spain. The American people wan

2d. Mr. Toucey's bill, which passed the Senate, t 3d. Perpetual filibustering against Central America Mexico, Hayti and Cuba, which he said the Admin tration favored in the interest of slavery.

4th. The African slave trade begins to be carried fig. ward by Boston and other merchants. 5th. Attempting to muzzle free speech in Fazze Hall.

Hall.

6th. Invasion of Kansas by people of other States This, he said, was civil war.

Mr. Parker reviewed, at considerable length, the Mr. Paract the Whig, Democratic, Free Soil and connection of the range, season and, Free Soil and Know Nothing parties with the subject of slavery. He Know Nothing parties applicate, by submitting the hilowing as his programme of agitation :

1. Abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and

in the Territories, and repeal the Pugitive Slave Law 2. Abolish the American slave trade on the sea. 3. Declare that no slave State shall hereafter be at mitted.

4. No person who is an owner of slaves shall so old office.

5. Reconstruct the whole judiciary system, and pr

in judges favorable to freedom. 6. Fix a day when slavery shall cease in every Sub. or that State shall cease to be in the Union.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, was next into. duced to the audience, and loudly cheered. In the course of his able and eloquent speech, he said he was disposed to transcend the specifications of Mr. Parkh hecause they supposed that the Union would continu the dissolution of which he openly proposed. He was against giving any national form to the novement, on the ground that it would end in more compromise for the protection of slavery; but though they should entrench themselves behind individu States. He was for proclaiming that Massachuser would fight on her own hook, and said she should 'sai back the wave, tear the parchment, sail under a new flag, and let the vessel of the Union, like the old sin referred to by the middy, which had lost her maste and anchor, " Go to the Devil !" ' (Laughter and as

The HUTCHINSONS again entertained the company with one of their Songs of Freedom, when, At 2 1-2 o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

MEETINGS FOR DISCUSSION AND BUSINESS After the Anniversary Meeting, the Society held meeting for public discussion, on Thursday, May 10th at the Free Will Baptist Church in Sullivan street. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, A.M.

by Mr. GARRISON, the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Mu. tic. Ct.

The President presented to the meeting the original copy of the Remonstrance of the Clergy and Peopled Scotland, signed on behalf of 140,000 persons, against Slavery in the United States of America. The does ment, which was neatly engrossed and mounted, w unrolled and exhibited to the audience, and much in terest manifested therein. On motion of J. MILLER M'KIM, seconded by SAE

EL MAY, Jr., Voted, That the Society will hold public meetings through this day and evening, at this plan and that the meeting to-morrow (Friday) be a strict private meeting of the members of the Society, for or sultation and action as to its operations for the ensuin Inquiry being made as to what constituted memiship of the Society, it was replied that all persons wh

Society, and are contributors to its funds-including a members of Societies auxiliary to this-are member this Society. With this understanding, the vote was adopted with

are in union with the principles and measures of the

out dissent. On motion of S. H. GAY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., WHI pointed Assistant Secretary.
On motion of E. Quincy, the following persons we

as a Committee to nominate Officers of the Society the ensuing year :-Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts ; Robert Part of Byberry, Pa.; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, Y.; James Mott, of Philadelphia; James Barnahr, Salem. Ohio: H. C. Howells, of New Jersey : Let Mott, of Albany ; A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire

nominated by the Chair, and accepted by the Society,

S. Griswold, of Connecticut. The following persons, also, were nominated as chosen a Business Committee, the President of the So ciety being added to the Committee, as its Chairman

on the motion of J. M. M'Kim: William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Olive Johnson, William H. Topp, Mablen B. Linten, William W. Brown, Charles L. Remond, Abby Kelley Foster. The Resolutions presented at the Anniversary Men

ing were read, and the Business Committee reported the following additional Resolutions: Resolved, That the following religious organization viz., the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Mission Society, American Bible Society, the American Bible Union, American Tract Society, the American Sunday Sch Union, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist M sionary Union, the American Baptist Home Mission ciety, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, E copal Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Meri bodies, respectively, being in league and fellows with the slaveholders of the South, utterly dumb in gard to the slave system, and inflexibly hestile to anti-slavery movement, are not only wholly under ing of any pecuniary aid or public countenance at the North, but cannot be supported without consiring a all the wrongs and outrages by which chattel slaver characterized; and, therefore, ought to be inst abandoned by every one claiming to be the friend

liberty, and a disciple of Christ the Redeemer. Resolved, That the attempt of the New York Ist pendent, and other religious journals, to shield the American Board of Foreign Missions from anti-slave condemnation, and to represent it as occupying a set position in regard to the enslaved millions in our last because of its action at Hartford respecting certain laws in the Choctaw nation, pertaining to the instru tion of slaves and free colored persons in mission school -is marked by fraud, jesuitism, and the supremacy

sectarian exclusiveness over the instincts of humanity Resolved, That in the appointment of the Rev. Di Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, during the present week in this city, as a member of the Executive and Publish ing Committee of the American Tract Society, sol-withstanding the publication of his infamous book, or titled 'A South-Side View of Slavery,' wherein he rife cules the alleged sufferings and degradation of slaves, represents their condition as almost an entire ble one, and proclaims a state of slavery to be signally preventive of pauperism, crime, mobocracy and population lar delusions, and highly promotive of piety and kindred virtues that Society indicates a depth of its pravity, and a hardihood of aspect, which no larguist

s adequate to describe. Resolved, That Liberty and Slavery are in the nature antagonisms, which no power in the universe can reconcile; and that any effort to make peace, or is effect a compromise between them, is an insult is Gola crime against nature, and an outrage upon man

Resolved, That a Church or Government, which at cords the same rights and privileges to Slavery as a Liberty, is a house divided against itself, which cannot stand—is an attempt to pay equal honor to Belisi and to Christ—is inherently corrupt and tyrannical, and deserving of universal execuation.

Resolved, That the flag under which three million and a half of the people are held as chattel slaves, and driven under the lash to unrequited toil—that the Car stitution which grants to slaveholders and to slave breeders an increase of political power, in projection to the multiplication of their victims—that the Usia which is comented with human blood, and perpetuation by a pledge of its entire military and naval p keep the oppressed in their chains—is a flag to be inthe

MAY pled in the dust and an agreeme consuming fire-tration and 'su ed. Therefore, Resolved, Tha Vorthern Confe s a slave, nor

tribunal on the i all circumstance category with hi Resolved, The liance, either re trade in slaves ing the victims the struggle for

the first impera in innocency, to present a consis proving, by wor hem that are in ause we are ple to pine in his fee HENRY C. WI Resolved, The administered ca lavery, or susti This resolution Dr. J. E. Snot ject of a dissolua new Northern

dom. He argue tained by such a majority of the ry, and they ar cils. The troub ing in enthusias particular, might never flinch from sacrifice their pr them.
A Voice said-Dr. SNODGRA C. C. BUBLES lions of dollars immense fund b

Dr. SNODGRAS

of this property defending boldly

ject of slavery.

Mrs. Ennestt vided the pecun institution of sl would be so eag Mrs. FOSTER poor whites of themselves, in s Dr. S. admitt expressing his d ciety, though ne

from its position

much he was in

to the great fo

GARRISON.
The following Abby Kelley Powell, Rowlan WILLIAM GO offer some rema from the position speakers, that connection and ceeded to argue given by the U tion of slavery therein, having ries from differ CHARLES C.

ous points. M things-1st, T Constitution ; 3d, That it is States to abolis try. Mr. B. p ous positions, sophistry of th States Constitu Mr. Burleig TER, who, in t sented the Soci niary aid whic She stated that American Soci appropriated to

Rhode Island ject of the agi and Western S hear the agent was so great a so effective a w and women are powers to this ry that they si continue their Mr. Burleig floor was take

gle), to the I

meaning and answered Mr. cated the posit Mr. GOODER 8. 8. Fost meeting had have been of by for discus Let us take leeper questic viz. : Are we

a rapid, but

Mr. Foster the Society ad half-past 7. THURSDAY ent letter to JOSEPH BARP Mr. GARRIE ed the followi

Resolved, sphere of our Craus M. Br most valued of its most eff iniversally o and estimable deserve to be ample of sel as worthy of Whereas, cland, has of posures of the Board of Co

have awaken religious peo exposures on of the Board York Indeperment of the Board
York Indeperment Independent Indepen

AY 18.

ple of other States. erable length, the atic, Free Soil and ject of slavery. He submitting the fol-

of Columbia, and fugitive Slave Law.

sall hereafter be adof slaves shall ever

ary system, and put

cease in every State, he Union. ton, was next intro-lly cheered. In the sech, he said he was tions of Mr. Parker, nion would continue, y proposed. He was to the Knew Nothing

would end in some s behind individual that Massachusetts said she should \* roll t, sail under a new ad lost her masts and (Laughter and ap-

ned the company with ljourned.

AND BUSINESS. , the Society held a Thurnday, May 10th, n Sullivan street at 10 o'clock, A. M., GRESWOLD, of Mys-

meeting the original Clergy and People of 000 persons, against America. The docud and mounted, was lience, and much in-

ening, at this place, Friday) be a strictly the Society, for conations for the ensuing constituted memberthat all persons who

ciety will held public

and measures of this funds-including all this-are members of te was adopted with-

L MAY, Jr., was ap-

llowing persons were epted by the Society, rs of the Society for etts : Robert Purvis. my, of Rochester, N

; James Barnaby, of New Jersey ; Lydis New Hampshire ; S. President of the Soee, as its Chairman,

dell Phillips, Oliver bby Kelley Foster. e Anniversary Meet-Committee reported

issioners for Foreign Mission Society, the ican Bible Union, the rican Sunday School Christian Union, the ciety, the American merican Baptist Misist Home Mission Sooreign Missiens, the ant Methodist, Episscopal, and Meravian ague and fellowship , utterly dumb in reexibly hostile to the ly wholly undeservcountenance at the vithout conniving at ich chattel slavery is

ght to be instantly to be the friend of e Redeemer. the New York Indernals, to shield the ns from anti-clavery as occupying a sound respecting certain ning to the instrucone in mission schools nd the supremacy of stincts of har

ent of the Rev. Dr ng the present week, secutive and Publish-Tract Society, nots infamous book, enry,' wherein he rididegradation of the lavery to be signally obocracy and popuive of piety and it cates a depth of de-, which no language

lavery are in their wer in the universe to make peace, or to is an insult to God, rage upon man. es to Slavery as

itself, which cannot honor to Belial and and tyrannical, and which three millions s chattel slaves, and d toil-that the Conlders and to slave ower, in proporties od, and perpetuated and naval power to

is a flag to be tram-

pled in the dust beneath the feet of freemen ; is a Conitation rightly described as "a covenant with death, solution rightly seath, and to be given to the an agreement a Union to be assailed as the concenration and 'sum of all villanies,' and utterly destroy-

Resolved, That the time is fully come to form Reserved, and the control of the con Sorthern contents of the put on trial before any as a slave, nor minutes to be put on trial before any man or a slave? '-and in which slaveholding, under stances, shall be placed in the same felonious all discussions and bighway robbery, piracy and murder.

lessived, That in refusing any longer to be in al-Reserves, siter religiously or politically, with those who lance, either responsible to participative, with those who trade in slaves and the souls of men,' instead of leaving the victims in their chains, and withdrawing from the struggle for their emancipation, we are performing the strugger the first imperative duty, namely, to wash our hands the arst important to occupy a sound moral position, and to sent a consistent attitude to the world; and thus pring, by word and deed, that we truly 'remember on that are in bonds as bound with them,' to whose them may are pledged until not a single bondman is left pine in his fetters.

HENRY C. WRIGHT moved to add the following: Resolved, That a Government thus constructed and alministered can never be used as a means to abolish street, or suntain and perpetuate liberty.

This resolution was, at the mover's suggestion, reherel to the Business Committee.
Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, spoke to the sub-

g of a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of new Northern Confederacy. based on impartial freedon. He argued that no practical good would be at-ained by such a change. No doubt, he said, there is a majority of the people in this nation opposed to slavend they are entitled to rule in the national coun-The trouble is, that the Northern people are lacking in enthusiasm, in devotion to principle, and in this plar, might learn a lesson from slaveholders, who or finch from their principles, and are ready to scrifice their property, and even their lives, to defend

Voice said-The North-are bought by the South. Dr. SNODORASS - Yes! but you cannot buy the

C. C. Berleigh-The South has two thousand millions of dollars invested in slave property, and that mmense fund buys them all, body, soul and spirit. Dr. Skongrass-Many Southern men, who own none

of this property, and never expect to, are united in efending boldly their belief, or principles, on the subect of slavery. Mrs. ERRESTINE L. Rose asked Mr. S. whether, pro-

vided the pecuniary interest of the slaveholders in the estitution of slavery should cease, he thought they would be so eager to defend their principles on the sub-Mrs. Fosten also inquired of Dr. Snodgrass, if those

poor whites of the South, who own no slaves, are not themselves, in a very material sense, the property of Dr. S. admitted they were. He closed his speech by expressing his deep regard for, and interest in, this Society, though not himself a member of it, and differing from its position, in some respects. He admitted how

much be was indebted, for his own anti-slavery faith. to the great founder of this Society, WILLIAM LLOYD The following persons were nominated a Committee

Abby Kelley Foster, Susan B. Anthony, Aaron M.

Powell, Rowland Johnson, Anna E. R. Bartlett. WILLIAM GOODELL, of New York, took the floor, to offer some remarks upon the resolutions. He dissented from the position of the resolutions, and of some of the speakers, that we could not rightfully be in political prection and relations with slaveholders. He proceeded to argue that there is no countenance or support given by the United States Constitution to the instituion of slavery, and occupied about an hour and a half therein, having been repeatedly interrupted by inquiries from different persons.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH replied to Mr. Goodell's vari-

ous points. Mr. G., he said, has proved to us three things-lst, That there never was any slavery in the Constitution; 2d, That what slavery there is in the stitution was abolished by the amendments; and, 34, That it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to abolish slavery as it now exists in this coun-Mr. B. proceeded to examine Mr. Goodell's various positions, and in a masterly manner exposed the tophistry of the general argument, that the United States Constitution gives no guarantees to slaveholding. Mr. Burleigh gave way to Mrs. ABBY KELLEY Fossented the Society's claims to the most generous pecu-She stated that the balance now in the treasuries of the the Tract Publication, and to the States of Rhode Island and New Hampshire. The whole subject of the agitation of our cause in the great Central and Western States is unprovided for. The interest to bear the agents of this Society, in those States, never was so great as now, and never before could we do there se effective a work for freedom. Able and devoted men and women are ready to give their time and their best powers to this work, and will do it, whether they are compensated by us or not; but it is right and necessary that they should be compensated, and so enabled to

Mr. Burleigh having concluded his argument, the Soor was taken by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who, in a rapid, but very lucid exposition of the pro-slavery meaning and wording of the United States Constitution, answered Mr. Goodell's speech, and completely vindicated the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Gooder replied to Mr. Garrison.

S. S. Posten reviewed the discussion in which the meeting had been engaged to-day. He thought it to have been of little value; and that the day had gone for discussing the character of the Constitution. let us take whatever view of it we may, there is a deeper question, and one which affects all personally. viz : Are we in union and fellowship with MEN-STEAL-

Mr. Foster gave way for a motion to adjourn; and the Society adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at half-past 7. TRURSDAY EVENING. Mr. GARRISON read an excel-

ent letter to the meeting, which he had received from JOSEPH BARRER, of Ohio.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the removal from this earthly sphere of our early, faithful and unwearied co-laborer, CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, this Society has lost one of its lost valued members, the anti-slavery enterprise one of its most effective advocates, and the cause of progress aniversally one of its most intelligent, discriminating and estimable supporters; that his memory will always erro to be held in grateful appreciation, and his example of self-sacrifice and moral heroism commended as werthy of the closest imitation.

Whereas, our friend PARKER PILLSBURY, now in Engand, has of late made some scorching and truthful exposures of the pro-slavery position of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which have awakened much interest and attention among the religious people of Great Britain, and has based those sposures on facts drawn from the records and writings of the Board and its friends; and whereas, the New York Independent has characterized him as a 'foul mouthed libeller ' for 'thus discharging his duty, and meanly refused him the use of its columns to defend himself from so calumnious a charge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Independent has, in so doing,

able friend of the slave, and made a lame and impotent effort to defend the Board; and that we regret meeting, arose. No resolution before the Society inter-this all the more, since the good words that journal ested him so much as the one now before us. He felt has spoken against slavery led us to hope for honor that the (professedly) religious and benevolent Socie-and truth, instead of detraction and falsehood, on so ties of the country, in taking the stand they do in re-

larity of the views entertained of the United States
Constitution by the religious body of Covenanters in
this country, and by the American Anti-Slavery Societo see the Society here, and so render his homage to the ty, and referred to the fact that two ministers of the great principle of free speech. One Society, named in

States Constitution. No man could act under the United States Constitution, and aid in carrying out the Rev. Andrew T. Foss replied. He felt, he said, that United States Government, without sin-without uniting with slaveholders in acts which implied their gen-Charles Sumner, and Gerrit Smith, and William Good-

Dr. SHITH objected to Mr. Foster's remarks about Mr. Sumner and the Free Soil voters. He complained, also, that Mr. Phillips, yesterday, said that no church in the city would open its doors to the American Auti-Slavery Society, and that therefore it had been compelled to hold its meeting in a theatre; whereas, here the Society is in a Free-will Baptist church, and, he believed, other churches might have been obtained.

Mr. GARRISON (in Mr. Phillips's absence) explained churches, in which the religion of the popular and dom-inant sects bore sway, was shut against us.

the slaves on the other; he believed that, if the slave- years. True, they claim that they did so, many years holders were left by us to sustain slavery as they best ago, but the only fact they could adduce in support of could, the slaves would soon work out their own deliv- that assertion was, that two slaveholders had sent money erance. And, with regard to the four or five hundred and bought Bibles, declaring that they wished them for thousand free colored people of the Northern States, circulation among the slaves. And this the Society been to them? If there is a class of people in the Bibles to slaves? No! but selling Bibles to slavehol world who ought to be united, to a man, in opposition ders for them to give to slaves-if they pleased! Mr

dication of the colored people who vote under and sup- of despond he was sure he would find it.

tution and its framers, we adopt the old common sense it is to be condemned utterly. evil thing.

Resolved, That the latest and most striking illustra- pelled to cease from their wrong-doing. tion of the efficacy of the American Union, in protecttaken forcible possession of the ballot-box, electing men Resolutions No. 14, 15, 16 and 17 were then read, and of their own stamp to office, and assuming the reins of unanimously adopted.

of certain public meetings recently held in that State, President-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachu (representing, unquestionably, the spirit of the ruling setts. class of the South,) in regard to the Vandal invasion of Kansas, demonstrates that slaveholders, as a body, are the fiercest enemies of liberty, justice, law and order-a banditti of the most murderous and anarchical character-utterly beyond the pale of civilization and Christianity-who respect the rights of no freeman, and of no free State, who are as perfidious in faith as they are lawless in action, and with whom it is degradation and abject servility for freemen to be connected

in religious or political bonds. Adjourned, with the understanding that the Society Ohio; William Hearn, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas will meet at 9, A. M., to-morrow, for a private meet- Chandler, Cyrus Fuller, Michigan; John Wichell, Il-

SECOND DAY.

Some discussion arose, at the outset, as to whether the alary aid which its members and friends could afford. present session should be considered a merely private one for the transaction of business, as was agreed, or American Society and its Auxiliaries was nearly all a public meeting for general discussion, which many Executive Committee - William Lloyd Garrison, Fran appropriated to the papers (the Standard and the Bu- persons had come to attend. It was finally agreed to cis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, bers and sympathizers of the Society,

then adopted.

the Old School Covenanter Church, addressed the meeting. He came, he said, to 'take sides' with this Societhat for that purpose, a system of colporterage be adoptty, with which he had long sympathized. He paid a ed. deserved compliment to the minister of the Covenanter Church in this city, (the Rev. Mr. Stephenson.) who his life than hold his fellow-man as a slave; and equal-quarters of pages of tracts had been printed and disly would he rather lose his life than be a voluntary tributed. supporter of the United States Constitution, pledged to slavery, as he believed it to be. "I trample," he exery and degradation, go to its own place-go, in the communicate this vote to the proprietors. language of the story which Wendell Phillips told so admirably the other morning, to the devil. Mr. o'clock, P. M. Johnston concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted :-

American clergy, by employing the pulpit, the Bible, and the sanctions of religion, for the purpose of upholding the accursed system of American Slavery, have second anniversary of the New York City Anti-Slavery desecrated the pulpit, defamed the Bible, and basely belied the religion of Him who came 'to preach deliverance to the captives '-and while it is true that the great mass of the so-called ministers of Christ have Burleigh, William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Philbeen 'dumb dogs,' that either cannot or will not bark, lips, Esq., whose remarks were loudly applauded. The yet we rejoice that among the clergy and the churches, there are men who have not bowed the knee to the room for particulars. American Baal, nor kissed his image, and churches that have not only refused to fellowship slaveholders, but SENATOR WILSON'S LECTURE IN NEW YORK that have practised the motto of the American Anti- Notwithstanding a heavy rain, on Tuesday evening Slavery Society- No Union with Slaveholders, either (says the New York Evening Post of the 9th inst.,) religiously or politically.'

of the Business Committee, and adopted :-

in the recognition of the fact, that the religious body known as the Reformed Presbyterians, or Old School Slavery in 1855.' Covenanters, nobly proclaimed and faithfully carried character of slaveholders, or giving their sanction and political significance. support to the Constitution and Government of the

United States, as worthy of all imitation. sught basely to injure the reputation of a faithful and reading of that marked No. 6, the Rev. Mr. Graham, slavery vews and position.

mportant a subject.

Samuel May, Jr., spoke upon the remarkable simiserious injury on the cause of Christianity than have Covenanter Church were present with us this evening. the resolution, he felt some interest in-the American STEPHEN S. Foster continued the argument he had commenced this forenoon. It was of little consequence, in his opinion, what views men took of the United States Constitution.

he should be false to the truth not to rise here and bea

eral worthiness and honesty, without tacitly, at least, Foreign Bible Society from the beginning. It had aladmitting them to be suitable legislators, &c. Even ways received the contributions of slaveholders, and still did. It has, at this moment, any number of life memell, vote the money which pays the kidnappers of Anthony Burns; and are, in that respect, far more guilty that occurred at a meeting of this Society, in Baltimore, than those pro-slavery men who deem it a political and in 1841. It was declared, with great solemnity, that social duty to send the fugitive slave back to his masthere seemed to brood over that great assembly a Sabbath stillness, and a feeling of intense religious horror. It seemed almost as if the angels hung over it, and all hearts were melted at the thought that the Book of God was to be put into the hands of every creature. In the midst of all, brother Abel Brown arose and asked, 'Is it meant to include the slaves?' and immediately there arose a great uproar; it was as if the angels fled affrighted from the angry and aroused assembly, and the air was filled with the clamor and laughter of fiends 'Order! order! order!' was shouted on every side Mr. Phillips's meaning to be, that every one of those and the Rev. Dr. Cone, who was chairman of the meeting, imperiously commanded 'Brother Brown to sit down ! ' And the Society has never swerved from WM. WELLS BROWN spoke on the worthlessness of the that position. I boldly aver it has never circulated the Union to the Northern States on the one hand, and to Bible among slaves, unless it has done so within two of what possible use or value has the American Union claimed as to their credit! But what was it? Giving to the American Union, it is the free colored people. Foss expressed his regret that his brother Graham had Mr. F. Douglass said he arose to say a word in vin- been drawn into the slough of this Society-and a slough

port the Constitution of the United States. He spok at Mr. GARRISON said that he did ask whether the Amer considerable length, indulging in some personalities. | ican and Foreign Bible Society had, or had not, slave-Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Vermont, of the Church of the holders among its members, but had it ever protested Covenanters, said that he looked upon the professed against the withholding of the Bible from three milanti-slavery man, who voted under the United States lions of slaves? (Never! said Mr. Foss.) Has it ever, Constitution, as bearing the same relation to the Anti- continued Mr. Garrison, taken any measures to open Slavery Reform, that the moderate drinker hears to the the way to give the Bible to the slaves? (No, never Temperance Cause. As to the meaning of the Consti- again responded Mr. Foss.) Then, said Mr. Garrison,

rule, and judge men by their actions. The only rule Mr. GRAHAM rose to say that he would not be unde which they can adopt, who mean to bring any evil thing stood as objecting to the resolution. In the main, he to an end, is to 'touch not, taste not, handle not' that agreed to it, and admitted its entire correctness and imwil thing.

Mr. Garrison reported the following resolutions:

Description to these faithless bodies, that they would be com-

ing the rights of Northern freemen, is seen in the law- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, which were all adoptless and blood-thirsty invasion of Kansas Territory by ed, No. 12 being so amended as to read 'That the times a swarm of ruffians and cut-throats from Missouri, demand the formation of a confederacy,' instead of who have trampled under foot all right and justice, 'The time has come to form a Northern confederacy.'

government, in order to extend and perpetuate the Mr. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Nomin tions, reported the following list of officers for the com-

damning system of slavery.

Resolved, That the spirit of the Missouri press, and ing year, which was accepted:—

Vice Presidents-Peter Libby, Maine; Luther Me

lendy, Theodore B. Moses, New Hampshire; Jehiel C. Claffin, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts ; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island ; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock, Amy Post, Pliny Sexton, New York; Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitson, Pennsylvania; Geo. Atkinson, Alfred Gibbs Campbell, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, linois ; James A. Shedd, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California.

FRIDAY, May 11 .- Met, according to adjournment, Corresponding Secretaries-Edmund Quincy and

Sydney H. Gay. Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips,

Treasurer-Francis Jackson. rescind the former vote, making it a strictly private Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howmeeting, though, on motion of S. S. Foster, it was voted and Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, to confine the discussion to business topics, and to mem- Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., William I. Bowditch.

The first, second, third and fourth resolutions were On motion of A. K. Fostza, Voted, That this n recommend to the Executive Committee of the Ameri-The Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Vermont, a clergyman of can Anti-Slavery Society, the adoption of measures for

had long felt the same sympathy, and steadfastly adhered to the principles which distinguished this Society, whose yearly meetings he had been in the habit of attending. Mr. Johnston said that he would rather lose were in preparation, and that about a million and three

claimed emphatically, upon that Constitution, because etors of the Free-Will Baptist Church of New York, it tramples upon the slave. Let that Union which enslaves men, women and children, and riots in their mis- sion; and Mr. Johnson was appointed a committee to

On motion, the Society then adjourned at three

SAMUEL MAY, JR. Secretury, pro. tem.

Resolved, That while it is true that many of the MEETING AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE occasion was a highly gratifying one, but we have no

religiously or politically.'

The following resolution was offered by the Chairman tor's 'first appearance on any stage,' at the Metropolitan Theatre. After being introduced to the audience by Resolved, That this Society takes special pleasure Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Wilson began his address, the

The remarks of the Massachusetts Senator were lis out the dectrine, 'No Union with Slaveholders, re-ligiously or politically,' long before the organization of this Society; and their example we urge upon all other religious bodies which are yet recognising the Christian Hampehire and his own State, give them a peculiar

The New York papers generally commended Senate Wilson's speech as characterised by a bold, manly ut-Resolution No. 5 was then also adopted, and on the terance, and entire explicitness in regard to his anti-

CHANGES TO BE NOTED. It was with great reluctance, (says the New York

Tribune of Saturday.) that we found ourselves obliged by unusual press of matter to deprive our readers of a verbatim report of the able and elequent lecture of Mr. Senator Sumner, before the Anti-Slavery Society on Wednesday evening. That speech, however, was not the marvel of the occasion. Eloquence is no unusual thing with the Massachusetts Senator. The marvel of that evening, as of the day and evening preceding, was not on the platform, whether occupied by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Senator Wilson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker or William Lloyd Garrison. The marvel was in the audience. The vast pit, the tiers of spacious boxes and galleries of the Metropolitan Theatre crowded, in spite of the storm, to their utmost capacity, by intelligent, a vote of two to one. It will, we doubt not, pass the educated, admiring and enthusiastic listeners, repre-senting not only New York, but every section of the doubt) be retoed by the Governor. We carnestly hope, country, and every profession and class of society. The that the Legislature, in case the Governor again inter-other Anniversaries showed no unusual enthusiasm or poses to baulk the 'strong instinct of freedom' in the crowd-but the interest and enthusiasm of these Anti-Slavery gatherings were not only most unexampled, but ency to override the veto, and pass the Bill by a twoseemed to grow as the sessions were protracted. When the usual hour of adjournment had long been passed, the still deeply-stirred audience slowly and most reluctantly consented to leave their seats.

We cannot seal up the record of this week without nificance. We need not carry them back twenty years to those bitter days when Adams was gagged on the floor of Congres; when the streets of our seaboard cities reasonable in the wind of the wicked is short. The Common was descerated in a similar manner, and by kindred spirits, when intelligence was received of the manner and by kindred spirits, when intelligence was received of the manner. calling our readers' attention to its extraordinary sigcities roared with riot; when a horde of Southern bullies invaded Philadelphia to give its native rowdies their wholly unnecessary help in burning Pennsylvania Hall; when Mayor Lawrence of this City informed the mob by proclamation that it need not trouble itself about Anti-Slavery meetings, but that the law would put down these abominations; ' when M. M. Noah framed his bill to suppress free speech, and Governor Everett of Massachusetts recommended his Legislature to punish it with the State Prison; when Mayor Lyman of Bosmob of 'gentlemen of property and standing' to allow him to be Mayor for that hour entirely unavailing, could furnish no other shelter for Mr. Garrison and the laws control of Mr. Senator Sumner's father, the High Sheriff of Suffolk. Then for the first time thoughtful men perceived that Slavery ruled the North as well as the South; ers wherever he presents himself. then they saw that we held all our rights by the tenure of absolute servility, and solely by the sovereign permission of our masters.

ed himself in his office, and left Chief Matsell to exhibit himself with his staff on that platform for three long hours in the attitude of being insulted and defied by FRIENDS. The third annual convoctaion of this excelthe ruffians of the City. The tact and eloquence of the lent body will be held in the new meeting-house at Anti-Slavery speakers defeated Rynders that day, but Longwood, near Kennett Square, Chester Co., (Pa.) on the next morning he rallied and drove them from their Sunday next. A dedicatory meeting is to be held the hall, fifty policemen being in attendance to protect his day previous, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and a suitable adefforts and grace his triumph. The Press of New York, dress delivered by Theodoric Parker, of Boston. We we grieve to say, with but few exceptions, defended Ryn- assure our beloved friends in that region, who have urspare room for a word of defence of free speech thus nothing but positive illness prevents our attendance. utterly stricken down. For two years the Society was In consequence of the cold and wet weather, and the unable to procure a hall in this city, and held its meet- great amount of mental labor imposed upon us, during ings in Syracuse and Rochester. Union-saving Commitees, and pulpits dumb with hypocritical terror, took its system has since been violently racked with pain and place. Then public virtue fell so low that it became fever; so that we shall be deprived of the pleasure of the world with the Quixotic declaration that 'his goods face, with those of our cherished Pennsylvania coadjuwere for sale, and not his principles.'

But now what a change! New York covers that blot

in her escutcheon with ample repentance. She runs up Expulsion of Joseph Hiss. After a night session of the proud flag of free discussion, never we hope to be seven hours, the House, on Friday morning, at 2 displaced. All the members of the Union Committees o'clock, passed a resolution expelling Joseph Hiss, by a ask of us is, the Christian charity of being forgotten. vote of-yeas, 137, nays, 15. The mobbed and exiled Idea returns to take possession, and a crowd that the Tabernacle walls could not have ADDRESS AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE BY held gathers to its sessions. And who are its speakers ? Massachusetts Senators! That Governor Everett who doubted the Yankee right to ask questions has since then been in the Senate, and faded out from pure ineffithen been in the Senate, and faded out from pure inefficiency. His successor comes to Metropolitan Theatre to say, that 'any party which lifts a finger to arrest the Anti-Slavery movement will die, ought to die, and that he will do his utmost to make it die.' Mr. Webster, a Massachusetts Senator, in 1850 pledged his ready submission to the Fugitive Slave bill 'to its utmost extent, to its utmost extent.' His successor refuses to call it a law; asks the country, in the name of Justice and Hu-leading men.

The vast capacity of the Theatre was tasked to its utmost last evening, to accommodate the great congregation who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. From floor to roof the auditorium was one almost unbroken concave of earnest, intelligent faces of men and women, gathered from not get into the Theatre was tasked to its utmost last evening, to accommodate the great congregation who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. From floor to roof the auditorium was one almost unbroken concave of earnest, intelligent faces of men and women, gathered from not get into the Theatre was tasked to its utmost last evening, to accommodate the great congregation who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. From floor to roof the auditorium was one almost unbroken concave of earnest, intelligent faces of men and women, gathered from not get into the Theatre was tasked to its utmost last evening, to accommodate the great congregation who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. From floor to roof the auditorium was one almost unbroken concave of earnest, intelligent faces of men and women, gathered from not get into the Theatre was tasked lo its attention who came to listen to the eloquence of the Massachusetts Senator, Charles Sumner. manity, to make it a dead letter; and five thousand hearts smother half his emphatic period in the uncon- William Jay, in the following terms :

sturdily maintains the supremacy of Onto law in her streets till she has secured the substance of her wishes, and then yields to Judge McLean only the shadowy form of a triumph. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, if not converted, certainly runs up the white flag at Hartford, and cries for quarter. While a potent Club organized in secret, and rooted deep While a potent Club organized in secret, and rooted deep While a potent Club organized in secret, and rooted deep in sectarian and national hate, wakes in blank astonishment to find that its well-planned organization has been taken possession of by the genius of Anti-Slavery, and its guns, shotted to the lips against Catholic and foreigner, turned full on the Slave Power. The exultant contents are together than the story of the sum of the story of ant genius touches the White Hills, and they smoke. Ant genius touches the White Hills, and they smoke.

She elects Seward in spite of the rage of many foes combined, and a Massachusetts Legislature, met under her auspices, shows so cool a hardihood in planning wholesale resistance to the Slave Power as turns all Hunkerdom pale.

I am not insensible to this generous applause; but I accept it, not for myself, but in behalf of the cause I accept it. dom pale.

Meantime history hastens on. A shot from Kansas startles our ears, and warns us how real is the great struggle, and how close and practical its issues have become. Truly, the world moves. The North at last feels its danger, and while the South girds herself for new aggressions, the Free States prepare to meet the crisis united, compact and resolute. And above all, the day has passed for the gag on free lips, for successful slave hunts on free-soil!

Throughout the two hours and a half which Mr. Sumner occupied in the delivery of his lecture, the audience manifested the most profound attention, at intervals applauding his efforts right generously. Altogether the lecture was the most successful effort of the season, and idd honor even to the distinguished ability of its author. At the close, he was greeted with three hearty cheers. The audience then repeatedly called for 'Chane' and 'Phillips,' but the former had left the platform.

Mr. Phillips came forward, and in a few remarks thanked the audience for the honor, but declined to make any speech after such a masterly effort. With

ate, on Friday of last week, the following order was introduced by Mr. Hall :-

In the House, an order, having the same object in

view, was introduced by Mr. Warner, of Northampton, able 'Ordered, That the Speaker of the House be instruct-

ed to request of the Governor and Council, for the use of the House, a copy of the resolutions and advice of the Council to His Excellency the Governor, in the case of Edward Greely Loring, together with the signatures of the members of the same.

The order was supported by the mover, and Mr. Prince, of Essex, and opposed by Messrs. Huntington and Devereux, on the ground that the Governor was under no obligation to apply to the Council for advice, when he had decided for himself what course to pursue. when he had decided for himself what course to pursue.

The question being taken, the order was refused a passage by a vote of 71 in the affirmative to 150 in the blo's Theatre, on the following (Tuesday) evening.

negative. We trust the Council will not be too much 'puffed up' by the exceeding courtesy and considera tion of His Excellency !

In the House, on Tuesday last, the bill to abolish capital punishment was passed by a considerable majority. The next day, the bill came up in the Senate, and after some debate, it was rejected, by a vote of 13 yeas to 21 nays. We are much surprised as well as saddened by this vote, for we believe that, in this matter, the Senate has clearly set itself in opposition to th meral sentiment of the Commonwealth. But, patience

'The good can well afford to wait.'

The Senate has passed the Personal Liberty Bill, by that the Legislature, in case the Governor again interhearts of the people, will have the firmness and consist-

SALUTE. The friends of Judge Loring fired a salute of thirty-one guns on the Common, on Friday afternoon last, in honor of Gov. Gardner's action. The salute was by a detachment of the Boston Light Artillery, ungence was received of the passage of the infamous Fu-When has the military ever been on the side of liberty

SKETCHES OF SLAVE LIFE. A neat little pamphlet entitled 'Sketches of Slave Life: or, Illustrations of the Peculiar Institution, by Peter Randolph, an Eman cipated Slave,' has just been published in this city for the benefit of the author, who was one of the sixty-six ton, having found his most humble entreaties to the from twelve months to seventy-five years old-all of whom came to Boston, and, as Peter says with laudable pride, 'are proving to the world, by their conduct, that slaves, when liberated, can take care of themselves but Boston Jail, at that time be it remembered under and need no master or overseer to drive them to their toil.' Peter is a very worthy man, and we hope he

THONY BURNS, with views of his arrest in Boston, his Still later than this, only five years ago, Bully Ryndeparture under escort from the city, his farewell to ders stood on the platform of the Tabernacle, and com-manded the American Anti-Slavery Society to cease its his friends, his imprisonment on his return to Virginia, his public sale, &c., &c., has just been published in discussions. In vain did the venerable Isaac T. Hopper this city, and may be obtained at the Bookstores, for intercede with Mayor Woodhull to vindicate the dignity 25 cents. Burns is a much better looking man than he of the laws and protect free speech. The Mayor secludis represented here-but the picture is worth buying.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSI ders. But very few of our New York journals could gently solicited us to be present on the occasion, that North Easton, Mass., rare and marvellous saintship for a merchant to startle mingling our sympathies and congratulations, face to

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The New York Tribune of the 10th ult. says-The vast capacity of the Theatre was tasked to its ut-

hearts smother half his emphatic period in the uncontrollable burst of their enthusiastic Amen! Massachusetts calls back Burns, and her Legislature orders her Slave Commissioner to be surrendered instead, with all the 'alacrity' Mr. Webster advised.

Nor is this striking change confined to New York and Massachusetts. Wisconsin with youthful impetuosity throws down her gauntlet of defiance to the infamous statute, and the United States Judiciary that presumes to enforce its unconstitutional provisions. Cincinnati sturdily maintains the supremacy of Ohio law in her surrendered in the supremacy of Congress, amid creeping things from the North, with Chris-

Throughout the two hours and a half which Mr. Sum-

unts on free-soil!

LEGISLATIVE—CASE OF JUDGE LORING. In the SenLegislative—Case of Judge Loring. In the SenJohn P. Hale, the assemblage dispersed.

The New York Daily Times of May 10th says-

troduced by Mr. Hall:—

'Ordered, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to lay before this Board, as soon as conveniently may be, the register in which the resolutions and advice of the Council are recorded since the first day of the present month of May.

The order was supported by Senators White, Maine, Albee and Andrews, and was opposed by Messrs. Peirce and Barker. It was finally rejected by a vote of 15 to 16.

Let the More of the Metropolitan Theatre was an immense jam at the Metropolitan Theatre last night. As each man, woman and child present—always excepting a dozen or two of dead-heads—paid a quarter for entrance, it must have been a paying house. Indeed, this year, and thus far, Anti-Slavery alone has made men forget the weather utterly, and the houses devoted to its exposition, as if the nights were calm, mild and moonlit, instead of flood-like, stormy and pitch dark. At quarter to 8, there are the three 'Circles.' By 8, you could not see through the heads that darkened the doors that led from the the heads that darkened the halls; only in the upper circle of all was there respect able standing room. The meeting was not less enthu sistic than it was warm. The audience, finely divers-fied as to color, was in excellent appreciative humor.

Sumner's Lecture. Senator Sumner delivered h SUMMER'S LECTURE. Senator Summer delivered his eloquent and powerful lecture on Slavery in Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening last, to a crowded audience—hundreds being unable to obtain admittance. The distinguished speaker was introduced by Mr. Beecher, in a very happy manner, and was listened to with profound attention by the vast auditory, who manifested their approval of the sentiments uttered by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

to the removal of Judge Loring. We presume the people of that State will return the compliment by a very emphatic Yes on the question of removing his Excellency next autumn. The Governor has made the common mistake of young men who get into high station. He believes himself to be a person of consequence. We have no doubt that he will discover within the year that he is of no consequence at all. We are living in the day of the people, and not of individual magnates. Mr. Webster himself made no show at all in striving to make head against the popular sentiment of a State which had for long years made him its idol. He told Massachusetts to conquer her prejudices, and believe in the Fugitive Law; and how has she responded? By sending two out-and-out anti-slavery men to represent her in the Senate of the United States where Mr. Webster sat as her representative when he volunteered his advice, and by an almost unanimous voice stamping the Fugitive Law oflows and unconstitutional, and declaring in effect that any of her citizens who shall aid in its execution is unfit to hold an office in the gift of the State. What, then, shall become of this Governor of a day, without antecedents, and with no more claim to consideration than any one of the eighty thousand voters who elected him, when the day of trial shall come, and he is found in opposition to the living sentiment of the people? He will be consumed like stubble. He will be left with no more starch in him, after next November, than a piece of his own dry goods after being exposed to a rain-storm.—N. Y. Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, says No him, after next November, than a piece of his own dry goods after being exposed to a rain-storm.—N. Y.

Interesting Exhibition of Gymnastics and Calistines. The female pupils of Mr. Stewart, proprietor of the Gymnasium at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, gave their teacher a complimentary exhibition in Gymnastics, Calisthenics and Dancing, on Saturday afternoon. There were some six hundred ladies and gentlemen present, among whom we noticed Mayor Smith, the teachers of our public schools, and others. The exercises were numerons and interesting; and the enjoyment of the occasion was increased by the presence of the Brass Band. Some prizes were awarded through Mayor Smith, who accompanied each by an appropriate speech; having previously offered some remarks on the importance, utility and healthfulness of gymnastics and calisthenics. The prizes were as follows: A gold cross to Miss Susan Adams, for agility in gymnastics, gold pencil case to Miss Fanny Field, for skill and gracefulness in calisthenics; gold locket to Miss Georgiana Harris, for grace in dancing. The prizes are testimonials from Mr. Stewart and his female assistant, Miss Merrill.

We were much gratified at the display. The gymnastics in given in the prize was a significant of the day of th

nt, Miss Merrill. We were much gratified at the display. The gymnasium is admirably fitted up, and is supplied with every thing necessary to a first-class establishment. We trust it may receive the profitable support of our citizens, which it appears to merit.—Bee.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention was holden in the Tremont Temple, in Bos-ton, on Tuesday of last week. Gov. Gardner presided and made a speech, counselling a mil and persuasive course towards liquor dealers, before enforcing the new law. Among the other speakers were Gov. Clark of law. Among the other speakers were Gov. Clark, of New York, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Messrs. Pier-pont, Lyman Whiting, of Reading, E. H. Chapin, of New York, Peck of Maine, &c. Resolutions were pass-ed, and a State Committee appointed, Hon. Samuel Hoar, the former Chairman positively declining a re-election.

Railroad Accident and Death .-Harris, Esq., long a prominent politician of Providence, was killed on Friday afternoon in Cranston, by being struck by the locomotive of the Hartford Railroad.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., Saturday, May 19. Saturday, " 20.

Sunday, " 21.

Monday, " 22.

Tuesday, " 22.

Wednesday, " 23.

Thursday, " 24. Baptist Meeting-house, Bristol, Warren,

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ANDREW T. FOSS, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meeting at MANCHESTER, N. H., on Sunday next, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., at the City

WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Amer Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Great Falls, N. H., Sunday, May 20. Tuesday, \*\* 22.

Milton, (Three Ponds Village,)

Village,)

Wednesday, 23.

Friday, 25. Friday, " 25. Sunday, " 27. S. Newmarket, " SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu

Walpole, N. H., Sunday, May 20.
Winchester, Tuesday, 22.
Brattleboro', Vt., Montague, Mass, Sunday, 27. Sunday,

MARRIED-In Montague, May 9, by Rev. Claudius Bradford, Rev. Fredebick N. Knapp, of Brookline, to Lucia Alden Bradford, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

#### BALL'S MAMMOTH PICTORIAL

TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. This Anti-Slavery work, gotten up by colored men who have lived over twenty years in the South, will be exhibited in Amory Hall, commencing Monday evening,

This magnificent Painting has been prepared at an immense expense, and in point of size, variety of scenery, and excellence of execution, surpasses any work of the kind ever presented to the American public.

It covers more than 23,000 feet of canvass, and contains views of Charleston, S. C., Balize, New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Washington City, Bostou, Niagara Falls; also, of A VOYAGE FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA

Nearly all the scenes were sketched from nature, ex

pressly for this work.

From its immense size, it is divided into Four Parts. For particulars, see small bills. Cards of admission, 25 cents. HELP WANTED .- A few young women, compe-

tent for the several departments of domestic service, can learn of good situations in the country. A strong and active colored man wishes to obtain a A strong and active colored man wishes to obtain a struction as a porter in a mercantile or dry goods establishment. Specially worthy of encouragement.

Apply to WM. C. NELL,
Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

### SENSATION BOOKS!

THIS country has produced two genuine SENSATION BOOKS, both written by Females—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and THE LAMPLIGHTER. A third is soon to be added to the list, entitled

#### WOMAN In the Nineteenth Century.

BY THE LATE MARGARET PULLER OSSOLI.

Edited from her unpublished manuscripts, by her brother, Rev. A. B. FULLER, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY. A work which will take its rank among the loftiest productions of the human mind, from the pen of one of the most wonderful women the world has yet seen,

About the 20th of May. Early orders from the Trade are solicited. It is a book which will make its mark on society.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

WILL BE READY

PUBLISHERS. No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, ADDRESSES,

#### AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS. IN two volumes. By Theodore Parker. Price, \$2 50. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street. May 11. 4w

LETTERS ON SLAVERY. A DDRESSED to the Pro-Slavery Men of America; showing its Illegality in all Ages and Nations: its destructive war upon Society and Government, Morals and Religion. By O. S. Freeman. Price, 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Franklin street.

May 11.

From the New York Independent. THE TRUE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

New York, March 6, 1855,

To the Editors of the Independent:

I enclose you for publication—should you, in consideration of the illustration of slavocracy which it affords, consent to sully your fair pages with it—a copy of verses which represent very forcibly the argument and ideas of the 'Chivalry' in regard to their peculiar institution. The history of the composition is briefly this: A young Virginian lady once asked an English traveller, who was partaking of her father's hospitality, for a contribution to her album. He, in the dearth of originality, but with an honesty and good purpose which excuse him, complied by copying those lines in which Cowper, the great English poet, protests that he would rather be than have a slave. The next victim of the album was Mr. ——, of Savannah, Ga, and these were the 'rejoinder lines' which he appended. What the 'pinched mechanics' of the North may think of the estimation in which they are held by the 'lordly Norman whites' of Georgia and Virginia, we cannot tell—let them answer for themselves.

VINDEX.

Still let the canting dastards whine Of common birth and equal rights,-Degrading to the negro's line, The lordly Norman whites!
Still let the Moloch-chiefs of trade From starving women wring their bread-Show Northern poor and Southern poor ! You'll find our slaves are fed.

What ! shall we turn our finer brain To gross pursuits and menial toil? And hew the wood and plow the plain Of our ancestral soil ? Shall we to your unmasked pretence Of 'philanthropic zeal' conform? Go! feed your poor, and house your poor! Our slaves are clothed and warm

For nature unto each decreed A different task and different powers : The negro's lot to serve our need-To guard and guide him, ours. The slaves you hire from day to day, If sick, may rot, may die unheeded :-Where yet was found the suffering serf, Who help or kindness needed ?

You count your gains! but count as well The myriad lives your millions cost, And let those pinched mechanics tell The converse of your boast ! Each night how many a ruined soul Leaps from your gilded ' bridge of sighs' ! Ay! let the coroner unroll His work before your eyes !

We will not cast our children forth : Too well we know, by ear and eye, The tender mercies of that North, Where slaves are free-to die ! Responsible to God, we fill Towards this redeemed, barbarian race-While yet their bondage is His will-The lord and father's place.

You hire your helots for their health, You scorn them in their hour of need: From out their youth you build your wealth-Their age itself must feed. Through all the long revolving years, Our household altars burn as bright; The serf nor age nor sickness fears-

Our substance is his right. VII. What God decreed and Christ confirmed, An ordinance since the world began, Is now a 'crime,' a ' horror' termed-Because of Britain's ban !

Yet England's hands are clogged with blood-Her myriad slaves from famine fly; Or-all too poor to cross the flood-In breadless bondage die. VIII. Then, let the canting pirates plod

Through all their pleas for human rights; And crush beneath their iron rod The weak, emaciate whites ! Still let the Moloch-chiefs of trade From starving women wring their bread :-Go! feed your poor, and house your poor! Our slaves are warm and fed.

From the New York Tribune. THE NAMELESS PEOPLE. Smitten and branded and manacled.

A homeless and nameless nation, Unstoried, despised by the centuries, Croucheth in dull adoration Beside our temples and palaces, And stoopeth its neck to our tread. Stolid, untutored and languageless, It utters no love, no anger, But grindeth in hopeless apathy, Or drowseth in brutish languor, 'Mid harvests and treasures, whose lordliness It claimeth less than the dead. Aliens and foemen by heritage,

We clog them with statutes of jealousy, We muse if they gather in number : Beside us, yet stricken with banishment ! Among us, yet foreign in soul ! The patriot seeketh no sympathy In them for his country's glory; The statesman hopes in their brutishness, When he ponders our coming story; We smother the anthems of liberty Which over their cabins might roll.

We bar them afar from our slumber:

A shadow behind our prosperity, A menacing spectre, though humble; A mute, mysterious prophecy, Their multitudes murmur and mumble A spell o'er our nation's futurity, Which dies ere it reaches our ken. What shall the ending be ?- Bitterness Shall these helot millions ever

Stand humbly aside from humanity ?-No shattering exodus sever Their bonds ?- No fatal necessity Destroy them, or blazon them men? Shall this Samson, sightless with ignorance,

And dangeoned in servile terror. Ne'er bow in our temple of selüshness Against its columns of error, And make it a hideous sepulchre, Entombing his shame and our might? What wind shall quicken the skeletons,

And firsh them for just and slaughters? Guard well, O lordly posterity! Thy treasures, thy delicate daughters! Keep arms within grasping ! set sentinels ! The spoiler may come in the night.

No! we will wander, like Israel, Through waters yawning, but holden; No wheels shall fall from our chariots; We will bribe Jehovah with golden Fanes. No MENES shall desecrate The beautiful walls of our pride. O ! soothe us with flattering oracles : Cast horoscopes starry with splendor; Muffle the footsteps of Destiny; Brand the prophet of God an offender; Let us basten to die : Futurity Hath secrets of horror to hide.

RENCE IN BOSTON, MAY 29, 1851. BY THEODORE PARKER.

The subject of debate was, 'The Duty of Ministe under the Fugitive Slave Law.' This had been brought up, by Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, at a Business Meeting' of the American Unitarian Association, and was refused a bearing. It was again brought forward at a meeting of the Ministerial Conference on Wednesday. The Conference adjourned to Thursday morning, at nine

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, a good deal all ; and done, it seemed to me, in a disingenuous and unfair manner. And on Thursday morning, much time was consumed on mere trifles, apparently with the in-

not be administered with a pure heart or unsullied er-

Several others made addresses. Rev. Mr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Dewey,-making two points.

1. Dr. Dewey's conduct had been misrepresented ; he had never said that he would send his own mother [Mr. Parker remarked that the principle was the same in all three cases, there was only a diversity of measure.] 2. Dr. Dewey's motives had been misrepresented.

He had conversed with Dr. Dewey; and Dr. Dewey felt very bad; was much afflicted-even to weeping, at the misrepresentations made of him. He had not been until thought if any State wished to go, she had a natura derstood. Dr. Dewey met Dr. Furness in the street, [Dr. Furness had most manfully preached against the Fuzitive Slave Act, and thereby drew upon himself much odium in Philadelphia, and the indignation of some of his clerical brethren elsewhere,] and said, Brother Furness, you have taken the easy road to duty. It is for me to take the hard and difficult way! I wish it could be otherwise. But I feared the dissolution of the Union ! ' etc. ctc.

Mr. Osgood then proceeded to censure 'one of this Conference, [Mr. Parker,] for the manner in which he had preached on this matter of the Fugitive Slave Law. 'It was very bad; it was unjust!' etc. Rev. Dr. Gannett snoke at some length.

1. He said the brethren had laughed, and shown an indecorum that was painful; it was unpardonable [The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., thought otherwise. 1

2. He criticised severely the statement of Rev. Mr. Pierpont, that the Fugitive Slave Law 'could not be stered with a pure heart or unsullied ermine." [Mr. Pierpont affirmed it anew, and briefly defended the statement. Mr. Gannett still appeared dissatisfied. ] His parishioner, Mr. George T. Curtis, had the most rable motives in attempting to execute the law.

8. He [Dr. Gannett] was in a minority, and the majority had no right to think that he was not as honest in his opinion as the rest.

4. Here Dr. Gannett made two points of the Fugitive Slave Bill, of making and obeying it.
(1.) If we did not obey it, the disobedience would

lead to the violation of all law. There were two things there was not a territory so large as the county of Law without Liberty; and Liberty without Law. Law Suffolk! Let us lose every thing but fidelity to God. without Liberty was only despotism; Liberty without Liberty was the better are poor enough. You know it, if you try to read such of the two. If we began by disobeying any one law, as are in print. I know it better than you. But I am

we should come to violating all laws.

(2.) We must obey it to preserve the Union: without the Fugitive Slave Law, the Union would have been peace! when there is no peace! dissolved; if it were not obeyed, it would also be dissolved, and then he did not know what would become of the cause of Human Freedom and Human Rights.

Bill. If we must either keep it or lose the Union, he said, 'Perish the Union.' He had always said so, and

I have in my church block man fucilities of Unitarian churches in Boston are kidnappers.

After Mr. Ellis, Mr. Parker also spoke as follows :-After Mr. Ellis, Mr. Parker also spoke as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I am one of those order to save their souls.' This law has brought us that laughed with the rest, and incurred the displeasure into the most intimate connection with the sin of slaveof Dr. Gannett. It was not from lightness, however; I think no one will accuse me of that. I am earnest

had no right here to criticise and condemn the opin- loaded, a cap on the nipple, and ready for action. ions of one of their members: but I wish he and they Yea, with a drawn sword within reach of my right had come to this opinion ten years ago. I should have hand. This I have done in Boston; in the middle of been a gainer by it; for this is the first time for nine the nineteenth century; been obliged to do it, to defend years that I have attended this Conference without hear- the [innocent] members of my own church, women as ing something which seemed said with the intention of well as men! insulting me. I will not say I should have been in general a happier man, if Mr. Ellis's advice had been followed: nay, if he had always followed it himself; but But it is no small matter which will compel me to shed if they had thought I was not responsible to them for

I am glad also to hear Dr. Gannett say we have no I am glad also to hear Dr. Gannett say we have no right to attribute improper motives to any one who-difis 'sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind:' fers from us in opinion. It was rather gratuitous, howno man has a right thus to 'judge another.' But I will remind Dr. Gannett that a few years ago, he and I These men were my kindred. My grandfather drew differed in opinion on a certain matter of considerable the first sword in the Revolution ; my fathers fired the importance, and after clearly expressing our difference, I said: "Well, there is an honest difference of opinion this which courses in my veins to-day. Besides that, between us'; and he said, 'Not an honest difference of when I write in my library at home, on the one side of opinion, Brother Parker'; for he called me 'Brother.' then, and not 'Mr.,' as since, and now, when he has publicly said he cannot take my hand fraternally, and great years. On the other side, there hangs the firelock publicly said he cannot take my hand fraternally. Still, there was an honest difference of opinion on his my grandfather fought with in the old French war, part as well as mine.

Mr. Osgood apologizes for Dr. Dewey:-that is, he defends his motives. I am glad that he does not undertake to defend his conduct, only to deny that he [Dr. Dewey] uttered the words alleged. But I am sorry to Dewey] uttered the words alleged. But I am sorry to say I cannot agree with Mr. Osgood in his defence. I memories in me-when a parishioner, a fugitive from do not believe a word of it to be true: I have evidence slavery, a woman, pursued by the kidnappers, came to enough that he said so.

Mr. Gannett, in demanding obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, made two points, namely; if it be not obeyed, first, we shall violate all human laws; and next, there will be a dissolution of the Union.

I attribute no unmanly motive to Mr. Gannett. I thought him honest when he denied that I was; I think him bonest now. I know him to be conscientious, his doctrine is "Christianity," mine is only 'Infidelity, laborious, and self-denying. I think he would sacrifice himself for another's good. I wish he could now sink through the floor for two or three minutes, that I might | O, my Brothers, I am not afraid of men : I can offend say of him absent yet more of honorable praise, which I them. I care nothing for their hate, or their esteem. will not insult him with, or address to him while before I am not very careful of my reputation. But I should my face. Let me only say this, that if there be any men not dare to violate the Eternal Law of God. You have in this Conference who honor and esteem Dr. Gannett, called me 'Infidel.' Surely, I differ widely enough I trust I am second to none of them. But I do not from you in my theology. But there is one thing share his opinions nor partake of his fears. His argu-

renienti.) I think are of no value. If we do not obey this law, he says we shall disobey come ;-should you? Nay, I can love nothing so well all laws. It is not so. There is not a country in the as I love my God. world where there is more respect for human laws than .

SPEECH AT THE MINISTERIAL CONFE- officer, constable or sheriff, hangman or jail-keeper, is unpopular, on account of his office. Nay, it is popular to inform against your neighbor when he violate the law of the land. This is not so in any other coun try of the Christian world; but the informer is info mous everywhere else.

Why are we thus loyal to law? First, because make the laws ourselves, and for ourselves; and next because the laws actually represent the conscient the People, and help them keep the laws of God. The value of human laws is only this to conserve the Great Eternal Law of God ; to enable us to keep that; to hinder us from disobeving that. So long as laws do was done to prevent the matter from being discussed at this, we shall obey them. New England will be loyal

But the Fugitive Slave Law is one which contradicts was consumed on mere trines, apparently with the intention of wearing away the few hours which would
universally acknowledged. It violates the noblest inthe acknowledged precepts of the
universally acknowledged. It violates the noblest inthe acknowledged precepts of the
universally acknowledged, it violates the noblest inthe acknowledged precepts of the
universally acknowledged, what Nature, Religion, and God before the Conference. At length, the question was of God. It commands what Nature, Religion, and God reached, and the debate began.

Several persons spoke. Mr. Pierpont made a speech, alike forbid; it forbids what Nature, Religion, and God alike command. It tends to defeat the object of all just haman law: it tends to annihilate the observance of the Fugitive Slave Bill lacked all the essentials of a law; Law of God. So, faithful to God, to Religion, to that it had no claim to obedience; and that it could Human Nature, and in the name of Law itself, we protest against this particular statute, and trample it under our feet.

Who is it that oppose the Fugitive Slave Law of New York, defended his ministerial predecessor,— Men that have always been on the side of 'law and order,' and do not violate the statutes of men for their own advantage. This disobedience to the Fugitive into slavery, to preserve the Union; it was only his son, observance of any just law. You cannot trust a peo-Slave Law is one of the strongest guaranties for the ple who will keep law because it is law; nor need distrust a people that will only keep a law when it is just. The Fugitive Slave Law itself, if obeyed, will do more to overrun the power of human law, than all

> Then as to dissolution of the Union. I [have] right to do so. But what States wished to go? Certainly not New England-by no means. Massacht has always been attached to the Union -has made sa-crifices for it. In 1775, if she had said, 'There shall be no Revolution,' there would have been none. But she furnished nearly half the soldiers for the war, and more than half of the money. In '87, if Massachusetts had said, 'Let there be no Union!' there would have been none. It was with difficulty that Massachusett assented to the Constitution. But that once formed, she has adhered to it; faithfully adhered to the Union. When has Massachusetts failed in allegiance to it? No man can say. There is no danger of a dissolution of the Union: the men who make the cry know that it is vain

> and deceitful. You cannot drive us asunder-just yet. But suppose that was the alternative : that we must have the Fugitive Slave Law, or dissolution. Which were the worst? which comes nearest to the law of God, which we all are to keep? It is very plain. Now, for the first time since '87, many men of Massachusetts calculate the value of the Union. What is it worth? Is it worth to us so much as Conscience; so much as Freedom; so much as allegiance to the law of God? Let any man lay his hand on his heart and say, 'I will sacrifice all these for the union of the thirt States!' For my own part, I would rather see my own house burnt to the ground, and my family thrown, one by one, amid the blazing rafters of my own roof, and I myself be thrown in last of all, rather than have a single fugitive slave sent back as Thomas Sims was sent back. Nay, I should rather see this Union 'dissolved' till

> not a going to speak honeyed words and prophesy smooth things in times like these, and say, 'Peace

A little while ago, we were told we must not preach on this matter of slavery, because it was 'an abstrac-Then Rev. George E. Ellis of Charlestown spoke. He tion'; then, because the 'North was all right on that would not have the Conference pass any resolutions; he stood on the first principles of Congregationalism,—that the minister was not responsible to his brothers, but to himself and his God. So the brethren have no right to come here, and discuss and condemn the opinions or the conduct of a fellow-minister. We cannot bind one another; we have no right to criticise and condemn.

We need not go to Charleston and New Orleans to see another; we have no right to criticise and condemn.

Next he declared his hatred of the Fugitive Slave

Officers of this city were slave hunters, and members

I have in my church black men, fugitive slaves. They are the crown of my apo-tleship, the seal of my I think no one will accuse me of that.

enough; so much so as to be grim. Still, it is natural kidnapper. Yes, gentlemen, I have been obliged to do even for a grim man to laugh sometimes; and in times that; and then to keep my doors guarded by day as I am glad my friend, Mr. Ellis, said the brethren have written my sermons with a pistol in my desk, well as by night. Yes, I have had to arm myself.

human blood. But what could I do? I was born in a little town where the fight and bloodshed of the Revo lution began. The bones of the men who first fell in country.' This is the first inscription that I ever read. first shot ; the blood which flowed there was kindred to me is the Bible which my fathers prayed over, their which he carried at the taking of Quebec, which he zealously used at the battle of Lexington; and beside it is another, a trophy of that war, the first gun taken my house, what could I do less than take defend her to the last? But who sought her life-or liberty? A parishioner of my Brother Gannett came to kidnap a member of my church. Mr. Gannett preaches a sermon to justify the Fugitive Slave Law. Let me say a word of each. But first, let me say that demanding that it should be obeyed; yes, calling nett calls himself 'a Christian,' and me an 'Infidel' Deism, at the best !'

cannot fail to trust ; that is the infinite God, Father of ments for obeying the Fugitive Slave Law, (ab incon- the white man, Father also of the white man's slave I should not dare violate His Laws, come what may

in New England; nowhere more than in Massachusetts.

\* Mr. May, of Syracuse, afterwards objected to the word monsense, as applied to non-resistance. The phrase was quoted from another member of the Conference, whose eye caught mine while speaking, and suggested his own language.

From the Rochester, (N. Y.) 'Hortfeulturist.' they fail to do this, most likely they will live to

PRESERVATION OF THE WOODS AND PORESTS.

The questions, how long, at the present rate of waste and consumption, will it be before the woods and forests of the United States will have disappeared, and what will be the consequences, seen to us well worthy of attention at the present time. Ten years ago, good 'hard wood'—Beech, Maple. Hickory, &c.—sold in the market here for sell throughout the city, are nearly all constructed for coal burning; and were it not for the general prejudice against coal as fuel, among those who have never used it, the use of wood would be totally abandoned. In a very few years it will be so. The woodmarket in Rochester was formerly a great feature in its street-commerce; now it is searcely noticeable. Under these circumstances, the high price wood commands shows most conclusively how searce it has become.

So it is with timber for the arts. In ten years, the price has advanced at least one-half; and many the properties in the present time. The most his, if not from their own feelings, how grateful are the shade and shelter of the properties has advanced at least one-half; and many the price was advanced at least one-half; and many the price was a properties. The most hand and shelter of the present time to do this, most likely they will live to regret it; and if they do not, their successors surely will.

But there are other arguments in favor of preserved in the coher surely will.

But there are other arguments in favor of preserved it; and if they do not, their successors surely will.

But there are other arguments in favor of preserved it; and if they do not, their successors and woods, beside that of beautifying the landscape: if there were not, we should have less hope for them than we have.

No man who have rever lived in the country, need be told what an influence is exercised upon the climate by scattered groups of forest trees. Any one who has travelled across an open prairie in cold, blustering, winter weather, and then through a well-wooder region, can not have failed to disc

So it is with timber for the arts. In ten years, the price has advanced at least one-half; and many kinds—such as Oak, Walnut, Whitewood, &c.—
formerly, and but a short time ago, abundant, are now obtained with difficulty and in limited quantities. Pine lands in the southern part of the State of New York, that less that the new years ago were uttions, and opened the way to vast lum that were before inaccessible. The r and secluded forests in the State have

woods and forests will have totally disappeared.

Not very long ago, farmers were careful of their road loi—indeed, it was regarded as the most precious portion of their farm; now, as a general thing, its value chiefly consists in the dollars and tents it will command in market. The high price of wood for fuel, the increasing value for farming land, and the facility for obtaining coal by means of railroads, are inducing farmers to prosecute the reson, in his Trees of Massachusetts, brings forward several facts bearing on this point. He says: cents it will command in market. The high price of wood for fuel, the increasing value for farming land, and the facility for obtaining coal by means of railroads, are inducing farmers to prosecute the work of clearing vigorously; and so the country is laid bare at a rate that persons who have not taken some note of these matters can scarcely credit. And if this has been so in the past, what will it be in the fatters with a greatly increased roughting to the fatters with a greatly increased roughting. -doubling every twenty or twenty-five years !

It is the right and duty of every man to manage his affairs in such a manner as may to him appear the most advantageous; and he who has had Pine lands in his possession for perhaps half a century, without realizing a dollar from them, is but too glad that at last they are available; and so he loses no time in converting them into money as fast as circumstances may require or justify. So it is with the man who has valuable farming land eovered with wood that commands a high price for fuel; with farm crops at the present high prices, he regards it true economy to clear his land as quickly as possible,—and so it may be, looking, only at the present. We are not finding fault with we call attention. In this fast age of ours, we are Our progress outrons the most sanguine expectations; and so every day, unexpected results over-take us. Beside, we are all for money-making; we value everything by the dollar. So many acres market, we have its exact value. So many acres of Oak, or Pine, or Hemlock forest, will make so many thousand feet of timber that will yield so much per thousand; and there's the value of that, and the only value. This is the way in which the Few they are, who stop to inquire, or to reflect for a moment, how the next or succeeding generations will procure a supply of timber,—how the face of the country will be shorn of its beauty, or the climate affected by clearing off the forests. The new States offer such inducements to emigrants, that states offer such inducements to emigrants, that very few persons calculate upon their children or children's children succeeding them in the occupation of their premises; the population—a great portion of it, at least—is always on the move; and so there is no strong inducement to look far ahead, in the way of improvements. Then, among the larger portion of the agricultural population, there has not yet grown up much sensibility to the beauties of nature—the poetic element has scarcely taken root at all. The circumstances of new countries—stern necessities and arduous labors—sub-founds of summer. the country will be shorn of its beauty, or the clicity, nothing to conduct electricity nothing to arrest the clouds and make them pour their treasures upon the earth, no reservoirs to lay up the winter's rain in store against the drouths of summer.

Forests protect a country from the violence of we seldom hear a regret uttered at the wreck of our beautiful rural landscapes. The noblest Oaks, that the contemplative mind would associate with majesty and strength, and with a long chain of events that have transpired during the period of their existence, are worth just so much per foot for ship-timber, and are remorselessly cut down; and so our finely-wooded hills and groups of forest trees, that now mindle with

beautifying them, and vie with each other in erect-ing tasteful buildings, and making other improve-ments calculated to excite attention and admiraion. Their interest, as well as patriotism, dietates such a course : and why not so in the country? Why can not neighborhoods of farmers co-operate in plans of improvements,—in preservengaged in such works as these would experience a degree of satisfaction that the most successful noney-seekers never know. Beside, such improve-nents as these never fail to yield a profitable return n the increased value of land. We could point out farms in many parts of the country that have ac-tually been doubled in their market value by tasted judicious, though inconsiderable expendi-Men seeking a habitation in the country, er to engage in profitable agriculture or to whether to engage in profitable agriculture or to enjoy retirement, turn their backs upon treeless districts. Indeed, without an affluence of trees and woods, no landscape can please or attract peo-ple to it. Downing says, in his Landscape Garden-

'Among all the materials at our disposal for the stateliest country house, would be comparatively tame and spiritless, without the ioimitable accompaniment of foliage. Let those who have passed directly, with one word of warning, a very large number of those who wield the destines of the paniment of foliage. Let those who have passed their whole lives in a richly weoded country,— whose daily visions are deep, leafy glens, forest clad hills, and plains luxuriantly shaded,—transport themselves for a moment to the desert, where but a few stunted bushes raise their heads above it to show wild steppes where the eye the rainy season has been shortened by the clearing of the rainy season has been shortened by the clearing of

of New York, that less than ten years ago were utterly valueless, are now held about as high as the
finest wheat-soil of the Genesee valley. And while
this increased value of timber has taken place,
railroads have penetrated the country in all direcvalueless, are now held about as high as the
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railroads have penetrated the country in all direcvalue are now held about as high as the
finest wheat-soil of the Genesee value.

The great means are cleared, is greatly changed in the country of the first twenty years or so
after the settlement of the country in the first twenty years or so
after the settlement of the country in the first twenty years or so
after the settlement of the country in the first twenty years or so
after the settlement of the country in the first ed the way to vast lumber regions much more uncertain than formerly. Our sum-re inaccessible. The most remote mers, also, are marked by extremes of heat and drouth to a far greater extent. Very much of this ed by the railroad and the steam saw-mill; and yet change is unquestionably owing to the absence of prices are advancing rapidly. This affords unmistakable evidence that it cannot be long before our woods and forests will have totally disappeared.

' Another use of forests is to serve as conducto of electricity between the clouds and its great reservoir, the earth; thus giving activity to the vi-tal powers of plants, and leading the clouds to dis-charge their contents upon the earth. A few tall trees on the summit of a hill are sufficient to produce this effect. A charged thunder cloud, which passes unbroken over Pbare hill, will pour down its moisture, if its electricity is drawn off by these natural conductors. The dry sterility of some parts of Spain, anciently very fertile, is probably owing, in a great degree, to the improvident de-struction of the forests, and the absurd laws which discourage their renewal. The forests also coat the earth, and keep it warm in winter, shutting in the central heat which would otherwise more rapidly radiate into space and be lost. If you go into the woods at the end of a severe winter, you may this; we should probably do the same thing, if we would not a severe winter, you may any where easily drive down a stake, without impediment from the frost; while in the open field by their edge, you find a foot or more of earth frozen we call attention. In this is the point to which their edge, you find a foot or more of earth frozen solid. Forests act not less favorably as a protec-tion against the excessive heat of the summer's we call attention. In this fast age of ours, we are all too apt to become so absorbed with present engagements as to forget the future, and changes are effected with such rapidity that the most thrifty and sagacious are behind in their calculations. forests so great, that they were obliged, though within 16° of the equator, to kindle fires to keep themselves warm.\* The rain, falling on the woods of a hill-side, is retained by the deep and spongy f woodland will make so many cords of wood, and will make so many cords of wood, and y deducting the cost of chopping and carrying to posit of leaves, instead of rushing down, as it others. erwise would, in torrents, carrying with it great quantities of loose soil. Protected also from rapid evaporation, it remains laid up as in a reservoir, trickling gradually out, and forming perennial streams, watering and fertilizing the low country thinated. through the longest summers, and moderating the effect for nerations to face of the coast of New England, numerous little streams, which were formerly fed by the forests, and often rethe climate the coast of the climate that we have the coast of the coast

ship-timber, and are remorselessly cut down; and so our finely-wooded hills and groups of forest trees, that now mingle with cultivated fields and green meadows, forming a charming landscape, will soon disappear, and the face of the country will become as bare and as bald as an Illinois prairie. Would this not be a sad thing? We have no doubt there are men who will call laws of the motion of the atmosphere are similar We have no doubt there are men who will call us foolish for effering such an argument against the clearing process, but we trust there are not many such. Few men can be so destitute of feeling and of common patriotism, as not to prefer that his country should be heautiful as well as prosperous. Men who reside in cities, take a pride in beautifying them, and vie with each other in erective the forests. Trayllers from Illiquis tell use the process. by the forests. Travellers from Illinois tell us, that on the vast prairies in that and some of the other Western States, the wind is almost always fresh, and often blows a gale, before which men can hardly stand. The new settlers are glad to shelter their habitations under the lea of the spurs co-operate in plans of improvements,—in preserving portions of their woodlands,—in making good roads,—in planting avenues of trees,—and in such other works as are calculated to augment their own there works as are calculated to augment their own comforts, and beautify the neighborhood. Men prevail, a person passing towards the sea, experience prevail, a person passing towards the sea, expendes a marked change of temperature upon croences a marked change of temperature upon cross-ing the last wood, and especially the last wood covered hill. One who would have his house screened from the northerly winds, must take care to leave behind it a hill crowned with trees, or at least to have a wood stretching from the north-west to the north-east. A garden surrounded by tall trees admits the cultivation, even in our severe

climate, of plants almost tropical.

'Forests not only protect from winds, they must prevent their formation. The air resting over a broken surface cannot be rapidly heated to a uni-formly high temperature, so as to rise upwards in ses and create a violent wind.' great ma

Now, if forests or plantations of trees exercis mbellishment of country residences, none are at nee so highly ornamental, so indispensable, and not every man who caltivates the soil, take a live of easily managed, as trees or wood. We introduce ly interest in preserving them, and even in creat so easily managed, as frees or wood. We introduce by interest in preserving them, and even in creat-them in every part of the landscape,—in the foreground as well as in the distance, on the tops of the hills and in the depths of the valleys. They are, indeed, like the drapery that covers a somewhat ungainly figure, and while it conceals its defects, communicates to it new interest and expression. 'A tree, undoubtedly, is one of the most beautiful objects in nature. Airy and delicate in its
youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and picturesque in its old ago, it constitutes
ter of 1853 and '54, and to last summer. Who could
in its various forms, sizes, and developments, the
greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most favorable seasons, he cannot
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continue to the continue of the cannot be the continue of the continue of the continue of the cannot be the continue of the cannot be the continue of the continue of the continue of the cannot be the continue of the cannot be the continue of the continue of the cannot be the canno tries. The most varied outline of surface, the these days of improvement, when everything per-finest combination of picturesque materials, the taining to the rural arts is undergoing an intelli-stateliest country house, would be comparatively tame and spiritless, without the inimitable accom-not be overlooked. We have little hope of reaching,

the earth, or those wild steppes where the eye, wanders in vain for some 'leafy garniture,'—where the sun strikes down with parching heat, or the wind sweeps over with unbroken fury—and they may, perhaps, estimate by contrast their beauty and value.'

ests, a century ago, were obliged to alleviate the severity of the cold by evening fires. Even the duration of the rainy season has been shortened by the clearing of the rountry, and the warmth is so increased, that a fire now would be deemed an annoyance."—Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry,—article, Climate.

† Volume II., p. 52.

will our country friends read this carefully, and learn to appreciate their woodlands, and hereafter think not of laying the axe to their roots, but ather how they may best preserve and improve them. If

woods, but we hope the readers of the Herticelle, woods, but we note the resulers of the Harticulus. ist will become missionaries in this cause, and to whatever lays in their power to stay the are.

Hereafter we shall have something to say on the rearing of plantations in thinly-wooded, or prain

country by plantations are evidently great, whether considered in the light of affording immediate abelier in the lands, or in that of improving the local climate. The fact that the climate may be thus improved but is indeed astonishing how much better called there is indeed astonishing how much better called there is fields even but moderately sheltered, than they do may open, exposed country. In the breeding of cathe, is sheltered farm, or a sheltered corner in a farm, is a thing much prized; and in instances where fields as taken by the season for the purpose of fattening cuts those most sheltered never fail to bring the hightaken by the season for the purpose of fattening cunk, those most sheltered never fail to bring the highen rents. \* \* Dr. Deane has observed, \* Paren lands should be well fenced in small lots. \* \* and these lots should be bordered, at least, with ross of trees. It is best that trees of some kind or other should be growing scattered in every point of a pasture, to that cartle may have never far to go, in a hot hour, to detain a comfortable shade. \* ' \* Small lots, thus sheltered, are not left bare of more some frences and trees cause more of it to remain on the ground. The cold winds in March and April hur the grass much when the ground is bare; and the winds in the rener will not suffer more that the winds in the rener will not suffer more that the winds.

grass much when the ground is bare; and April but the winter will not suffer snow to lie deep in land that is to open to the rake of winds and storms."—N. E. Far.

THE VALUE OF POREST TREES. The remarks which follow are credited to Dr. Hawks, and are worthy the curnest and serious attention of every benevolent and patriotic mind:

'Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, al-\*Civilization uses a vast amount of weed, al-though for many purposes it is being fast super-seded: but it is not the necessary use of weed that sweeping areasy the forests of the United Sates, a much as its wanton destruction. We should look to much as its wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wood-ed and cultivated like a garden, is now a desen-the haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate wate Persia and Babylon, the cradles of civilization, a now covered beneath the sand of deserts, produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North as they are of a gregarious order—one class so, ceeding another; but the tropical forests, coupse, ed of innumerable varieties, growing together in the most democratic union and equality, are need eradicated. Even in Hindostan, all its many mile eradicated. Even in Historians, and its many milions of population have never been able to conquer the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests the pheenx-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests act as regulators, preserving snow and rain fma melting and evaporation, and producing a regularity in the flow of the rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder-storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first ware days of spring, causing freshets, and in the fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malois freshets and droughts also produce the malois. freshets and droughts also produce the malaris, which is the scourge of Western bottom-lands. Forests, although they are at first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers, not having their sources also the snow line, are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential that they should be preserved.'

> HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MASS, DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Commu nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM,

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The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-two weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855 TERMS.

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games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks, EXTRAS.

(WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.) Elements of Agriculture ..... Elementary Geometry ..... Book-Keeping by single entry...... by double entry..... Modern "Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

extra.

Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other branches, taught in the Institution, at reasonable

prices. For other extra branches, see Circular. ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR-

NISHED BY THE PUPIL, (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Web-ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible. All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly marked.

Marked.

All pupils must come provided with pieces of cich corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot agree to piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required by the Principals. he Principals.
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D. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information, For Circulate, address the Principals.

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS'S PICTORIAL WORKS FOR 1855. THE attention of the reader is solicited to the adv THE attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial Books issued from the press of Mr. Scars. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, Residual LLUSTRATED, 'CHINA and INDIA,' and 'THEILLING ISCIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,' are every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is, competent Agents in every section of the country. The readiness Agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons temberk in their disposal, and as they are of a high nord and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. warded to all parts of the country, free of postage, on

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a Comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. B.O. ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

Worcester, April 13.

Boarding for Children, MRS. CATHARINE LEWIS has located herself in M North Bridgewater, Mass., where she can accom-modate a few children with Board, on reasonable terms. Good school in the neighborhood. Apply to JOEL W-LEWIS, 15 Richmond street, Boston. April 27.

ANTI-BLAY ROBERT

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